Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,998—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th April	ARABIA	7908		
15th "	MALWA	8000	† MONGOLIA	8038
22nd "	MANTUA	10686		
29th "	CALCUTTA	9000	† MARMORA	10509
6th May	CALEDONIA	7358		
13th "	MALOJA	8000	MOREA	10360
20th "	DELTA	7919		
27th "	MALWA	8000	MOOLTAN	9021
3rd June	INDIA	7911		
10th "	MANTUA	9000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6280		
24th "	ORVIETO	8078	PERSIA	7931
1st July	CHINA	8010		
8th "	MALWA	8000	MALWA	10883
15th "	ARABIA	7903		
22nd "	MALOJA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	CALEDONIA	7358		

† These Steamers will call at Brindisi.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. O. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.

BERTHS — Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,540	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910
D. BALDINO	4,580	G. Bonchi	13th May 1910
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	16th June 1910

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Ladies Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,003	F. Dini	17th Apr. 1910.
TROJA	6,000	G. Beisito	15th May 1910.
CAPRI	6,003	F. Dini	17th June 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140 to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	Month.	Port.
Somali Prince	April	New York and Philadelphia.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LUNGA	3,171	Mon. 4th Apr.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.
DWARKA	1,605	Thur. 7th Apr.	9 a.m.	O Mandvi.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 8th Apr.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Forebander, Dwarka, and O. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR O. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,893 tons, on Thursday, 7th April, 9a. sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahoneera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 4th April sailing at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,329 tons, sailing on or about the 9th April.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

2nd April, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	14th Apr. 1910,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	7th July "
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	4th Augt "
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. "
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	X	22nd April 1910.
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	20th May "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—
HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April 1910
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6386	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay. Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,088
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS .....£ 285,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States.)	Seremban (F. M. States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Penang
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

CLEARANCE SALE OF NEW PIANOFORTES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., beg to offer the following pianos which have been used for demonstration purposes in their saloon, at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

The instruments offered are RELATIVELY NEW and some of them being SPECIMENS or SAMPLES of the BEST PIANOS, manufactured by the BEST MAKERS only, they become, therefore, very desirable or covetable pianos.

These pianos are at their best, being exceedingly brilliant and sensitively responsive to the most delicate touch.

We guarantee that all the pianos offered are absolutely new, and will retain their quality of tone and durability for many many years.

No idea of the unparalleled genuineness of this offer can be formed without a personal inspection of these beautiful pianos.

		Usual Price.	Reed. Price.
No. 164472.	Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright Grand, 4ft. 11in. wide, 4ft. 3in. high...	1,100	910
No. 105234.	Broadwood Vertical Strung, Upright. A smaller piano than foregoing and most suitable as a District piano being of a small size. Width 4ft. 7in, height 3ft. 10in	750	625
No. 18753.	Overstrung Steinway Nachf. A grand instrument, most brilliant and a very great bargain. Width. Height	1,200	850
No. 7541.	Paul Werner's (Dresden), Upright Grand. A Piano guaranteed for the Bombay climate, perfect tone and perfect touch. 'Is a musician's Piano. Width 4ft. 11in., Height 4ft. 4in	850	680
No. 40950.	Schiedmayer (J. and P.) Upright Grand. These pianos are well-known instruments in India and need no further recommendation from us. Width 4ft. 9in. Height 4ft. 2in	900	720
No. 143436.	Overstrung, Upright, Grand piano by Marcks & Co., specially built for India and guaranteed so	650	550
No. 30737.	Chase and Baker Player Piano, with all the latest improvements, a most perfect Player. With practice on this Player Piano you can become a skilled musician and make your musical performances interesting to your friends...	1,540	1,250
No. 28489.	Concert Grand Overstrung Upright by Richard Lipp & Sons of Stuttgart. A piano specially built for India and is a most desirable piano for a musician ...	1,200	950
No. 51563.	Needham Upright Concert Grand piano, specially built for India. In addition to the 2 pedals of the piano a third pedal when used convects the piano into a Clavier or Dummy piano	850	650
No. 13037.	Standard Indian Horizontal Baby Grand Piano by Marcks & Co., Ltd. A beautiful Grand piano, specially built for Indian flats	985	780
No. 68600.	Bluthner Horizontal Grand Piano, plain scale (not aliquot). Bluthner's pianos "ARE THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD"	1,700	1.360

BOMBAY AND POONA. **MARCKS & CO., LTD.,** MUSIC AND PIANO DEPARTMENT

FINEST GERMAN SAUSAGES.

METTWURST (Pork Sausage)	In 1 lb. Tins
FUNGENWURST (Tongue Sausage)	
LEBERWURST (Liver Sausage)	RS. 1-8
CERVELATWURST (Smoked Sausage in Bladder)	Per Tin.
FRANKFURTER WURSTE (Small Frankfort Sausages)	
TRUFFEL-LEBERWURST (Strassburg Sausage)	Rs. 1-12

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hyderaulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for it any part of India.
We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to unable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Recommended by Leading physicians from a long list of Martins Pills in the newspaper on the first page of every Telegraphicity of the System a Speedy and safe Remedy. These Pills have been introduced into Bombay about twenty years ago. Sold by all Chemists and Stores, or post free Rs. 4 from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTH HAMPTON, ENGLAND.

THE 1909 RECORD.

"Golf Balls."

The BALLS are painted dead white and retain their paint until the BALLS are worn out.

They are the usual size and weight, with the exception that the "Junior" is very slightly smaller and heavier, and all are made up with a hand-made centre about the size of a marble.

The remainder of the core is wound up by special machinery designed and made in the Company's own Works, ensuring the production of a perfectly uniform BALL.

The BALL COVERS are moulded on by hydraulic power; this absolutely precludes any possibility of the cover working loose.

USE ONLY

THE DUNLOP "ORANGE SPOT"	THE DUNLOP "JUNIOR"	THE "DUNLOP" BALL.
Price Rs. 1-8 each.	Price Rs. 1-8 each.	Price Rs. 1-4 each.

(We allow 6 annas rebate on every old "O. S." and "J." Balls, returned, and 4 annas on "DUNLOPS" if new ones are purchased).

OF ALL SECRETARIES TO GOLF CLUBS & SPORTS DEALERS.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY, Ltd.
NO. 3, WALLACE STREET, BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. M. THE KING-EMPEROR

And to H. E. LORD MINTO, Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
And H. E. Sir GEORGE CLARKE, Governor of Bombay.

LIPTON'S

TEAS,
COFFEE,
COCOA,
WINES,
SPIRITS,
PROVISIONS.

"ASK FOR LIPTON'S."
QUALITY GUARANTEED.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
FROM LONDON.

PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR.

Importer of the Best English oils and colour, & Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F.C.S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC

Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP." BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.
LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.
"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "MACEDONIA" from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at Town Customs Bundar.

Captain Hicsno, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN OVER CHARGE of the BOMBAY OFFICE and DEPOT of Messrs. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, Ltd., as their Attorney.

WALTER D. GRAHAM,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
April 2nd, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, WAGON BRASSES Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th May, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depôt.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value, of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in the fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 31ST MARCH, 1910.

REWARD Rs. 10 will be paid to any person bringing in good condition an ENGLISH FOX TERRIER BITCH, lost on March 29th, outside Baldock's Stables, Byculla. Description, white with black head, answers to name of PATCH. When lost was wearing a collar bearing name of Major Richardson, 13th Hussars.

Apply, COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Ltd.,
Bombay.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, for the half year ended 31st December 1909, of Rs. 15 per share (of Rs. 500), paying free of Income Tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 4th April, 1910, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 5th March, 1910.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th March, 1910.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. WALTER ASHBRIDGE CHAMBERS and ERNEST FREDRICK ALLUM, of Bombay Europeans, have contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. ANY person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 79 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Foras freehold land with the structures and messuages thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve thousand seven hundred and ninety-six square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 93,181, 188, and 182, New No. A/12916 and A/13381, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 1k2 and bounded

64

on the East by the property of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, on the West partly by the cart of Dosabhoy Banaji and partly by the cart of Saint Michael Church, on the North by the Government ground, and on the South by the cart of Revd. Gabriel de Silva, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5992,5993, to 5995, and Street No. 468,469 to 471, and are now vacant.—Dated this 31st day of March, 1910.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM, KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
(FOR ALL COMMUNITIES)
MATHERAN.
COMPARISON IS THE TRUE TEST OF BEST QUALITY."
Separate Billiard Saloon and Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS COMMODIOUS HOTEL contains 25 Bed-rooms with tiled flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every Bed-room has its own Bath-room and Dressing Room with tiled flooring. The Hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs.

Please apply for Terms for Board and Lodging, &c., to
E. K. KHAN,
Proprietor.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6 6 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	5 0 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Uueria and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED.

FOR the Office of the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon, a 2nd ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER, Salary Rs. 500 (five hundred). The appointment is pensionable.

QUALIFICATIONS.—The applicant must possess a Board of Trade Master's Certificate and must have been in command of a sea-going vessel.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th April, 1910.

The selected candidate will be on probation for six months after which period if he has given satisfaction in the discharge of his duties he will be confirmed in the appointment.

GEO. A. ROSE, Commander R.I.M.,
Principal Port Officer,
Burma, Rangoon.

Rangoon, 24th March, 1910.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

OFFICES TO LET.

THE FIRST FLOOR of Forbes' Building, Home Street, measuring about 10,000 square feet to let with immediate entry. Can be divided into two Offices to suit tenants.

Apply
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ltd.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

2 or 3 competent MACHINE PRINTERS and HAND-PRESSMEN.

Apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, the "Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG
XXX WHISKY
(Distillers since 1679)
Renowned for its pure quality
and pleasant mellow flavour.
Insist upon having the original brand
To be had of
Messrs. D. C. COMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

Is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. MANEKJI & Co., Church Gate Street,
" D. C. UMRIGAR & Co., Crawford Market
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner of Grant Road, and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)

O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.

O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.

G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.
AGAIN TO THE FRONT
THIS WEEK'S
GRAND PROGRAMME
THE LATE GUEST, Comic
GARIBALDINIAN VOLUNTEER
BOY Pathetic
DELHI with MOHURRUM FESTIVITIES.
EVIL SPIRITS AT GIRLS SCHOOL.
THE SLEEPING SICKNESS,
DON'T MISS THIS
A WONDER IN CINEMATOGRAPHY
AT THE FARM.—Pathetic
FOOLSHEAD AT THE BALL Comic.
This up-to-date prince of Fooloscope you is roars of laughter.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
APRIL, 5TH AND 8TH.
TWO PERFORMANCES
OF OSCAR WILDE'S
BRILLIANT COMEDY
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.
Preceded at 9-15 P.M., by the Court Scene from (The late Sir Henry Irving's Lyceum Success.)
THE BELLS
Will be given by SYDNEY T. PEASE, assisted by
Capt. C. T. Davis, Commander D. F. Vines, Mr. H. M. Kendall, Mr. W. Francis, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Mrs. Handasyd Hopkins, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Vines and
MISS ADA BRANSON (Mrs. Harry Barlow).
ON TUESDAY, April 5th,
The performance will be in aid of
THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.
ON FRIDAY, APRIL 8th,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO SYDNEY T. PEASE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
Box plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.
In order to popularise our theatre we have engaged at considerable expense.
A SPECIAL ATTRACTION.
TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT MONDAY 4th April TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
MISS ALMA VERNON
Lady Champion Club and Sword Swinger of the world the holder of the world's endurance record of 39 hours.
MISS ALMA VERNON
QUEEN OF CLUBS,
QUEEN OF CLUBS,
MISS ALMA VERNON
Will give her pretty Illuminated Club Swinging exhibition Sword Swinging &c.,
AT THE 10 P. M. SESSION.
TO-NIGHT.
DOUBLE BILL
NOVELTY CINEMATOGRAPH
including
FAUST
GRAND OPERA
an Edison (American) triumph and
MISS ALMA VERNON.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.
NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with
RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.
Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.
Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—
CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents or India, Burma and Ceylon, BOMBAY.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MACHINE PRINTERS (letterpress) required. Wages Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Allahabad.

WANTED.—A LADY TYPIST; one working on "Hamond" preferred. Apply Box No. 51, care of "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

HOW to obtain a good SECOND-HAND CAR.—Buy your Car after consulting us. We have Cars of almost all the makes in stock.—THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Humum Street, Fort.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Complete set of Photography for sale, comprising latest ½ size Brass-bound Camera with Dalmyer's Iris Lens, 3 Dark Slides, Back Ground, Dark Room, Printing frames, Dishes, Focussing Glass, &c. In fact quite a complete set with chemicals and plates. Apply to No. 100, care of this Paper.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Rs. 1. Apply No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

DHANBAID IRON WORKS AGENCY,
2, DALAL STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
BRASS - - - -
AND - - - - -
IRON CASTINGS -
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders from Mills, Factories, and Building Contractors, have careful attention with our prompt despatch of goods.

Designs and estimates furnished on application.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

The New BUDGET says SMOKE the BEST quality and LESS quantity.
The following High Class Brands are now Realising the above fact.

DUTCH HAVANAS.
MIGNOT & DE BLOCK'S. POPULAR BRANDS.

	Rs.	A.		Rs.	A.
El Aliento, Par Excellence, per 50	7	8	La Costa Brazileros per 50	6	0
El Balcon, Deliciosos " 50	6	8	Young American " 50	6	4
La Arena, Brevas Fimas " 50	6	0	Perfectos Extra " 50	4	8
La Silvira, Especials " 50	5	12	Alicante, Ceylon's Favorite " 50	4	3
La Crema, Matinees " 50	5	4	Spotted Dogs, Merriman's " 100	8	4
La Simpatica, Flor Fina " 100	8	0	" " Neuberg & Co's " 50	4	2
Flor de Cintra, Silver Foiled " 25	4	0	Odalisca, Victorias " 25	2	0

Inquiries Solicited from Clubs and Messes. Discount on quantities.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA. D. MERWAN & CO., 42, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FURNITURE.

Choice selection, replete with latest Home Novelties.
SHERATON,
CHIPPENDALE
& FRENCH FURNITURE.
OUR SPECIALITY.
Large choice of Brocades, Tapestries, Cretonnes, etc.
Axiniouster, Brussels and Indian Carpets,
Linoleums, Table Linen, etc., etc.
Painting and House Decorations Artistically executed.

ART CATALOGUE FREE.
SAMPLES OF HIGH CLASS CRETONNES AND TAPESTRIES ON APPLICATION
For Special Designs, Estimates and other particulars please apply to—
JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
75, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 27,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Massoorie, Murree' Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description, transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application,
W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 1,75,000
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 16,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port Arthur
Changchung	Lyons	
Dairen (Dairy)	Fengtien Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.
HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
Capital paid up ... ...Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ... ...Gold $3,605,119·45
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.
BRANCHES.

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	Singapore.
Hankow.	Empire.	Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
GEO. HOGG, Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.
HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.
WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE
SUPERIOR TO ALL.
PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.
HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Co. NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th April, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, tables, easy chairs, side table, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, teapoys, cupboards, sideboards, single and double door almyrahs, cabinet, book stands, chiffoniers, iron safe, etc.

1 Bijou Piano.

Under instructions from R. D. Setlna, Esquire, Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Vasonji Lalji Dasai Oswal and Damji Lalji, Dasai Oswal, insolvents, who traded as Vasanji Lalji and Co., the following:—

Such as takias, godlas, mehta boxes, mirrors, pictures, clock, cupboard, 2 iron safes (one by Godrej and Boyce), 3 full pressed cotton bales, broughams, grey horse.

Re.—Padamsey Hirji Dasa Oswal and another insolvents:—takias, godlas and mehta boxes.

At, 3 p.m. (S T)

Several new and second-hand gent's and lady's bicycles by different makers.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

AUCTION SALE of electric fans and lights of the Watson's Hotel, Esplanade Road.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) ..... Plaintiff
vs.
1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Dilar-al-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel..... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowroji Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December, 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 5th April 1910, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), electric fans and lights, and gas lights, stoves, etc., of the above hotel.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, made to order, etc., of the Watson's Annexe Hotel, Apollo Bunder.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.

Raja Bahadur Nursingirji Giangirji of Hyderabad (Deccan) ..... Plaintiff
vs.
1. Syed Sirdar Ali Khan, Executor of the last Will of Nawab Syed Abdul Hakkarnalkar, Sirdar Dilar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, and
2. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel... Defendants.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above Suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th day of November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 14th and FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, valuable and substantial made teak and blackwood bedroom, sitting furniture, such as iron single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror doors almyrahs, chest-of-drawers with mirror, easy chair, teapoys, dressing, washhand and writing tables, teapoys, semi-grand piano by Indian Standard Piano Co., mahogany full size billiard table with accessories.

N. B.—Electric fans, lights and fittings will be sold on the day fixed hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Dabhalkar Road. Lands End Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture of which some pieces are by Wimbridge, Roberts and Benjamin, and others full size state billiard table with balls, cues and accessories, piano vis-a-vis with horse, garden pots and palms, etc., the property of T. J. Ward Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1910.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF CLOVES, CAJOO, COWRIES ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prince's Dock, Unclaimed Warehouse, near Dry Docks, by order of the Bombay, and Persia S. N. Coy., Ltd., and on account of the concerned, the following goods landed ex s. s. "Ahmadi," wrecked at Mombasas, and brought down by ex s. s. "Maderi."

79 bundles cloves.
30 bags cajoo, gum, myrab, cowries, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 26 BALES BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1910 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's Stables:—

26 bales F. P. Broach cotton, slightly damaged by fire, invoice No. 73 B. B. 954 of 17-3-10, Dabhoi to Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms on THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1910, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on account of the concerned:—

11 F. P. bales Broach cotton (damaged).

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th April, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE SALE,
Valuable Jewellery and Precious Gems.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Sha Jeshabhai Zaverch and Zaveri, an adjudged insolvent, and with the consent of R. D. Setlna, Esqr., the Acting Official Assignee, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1910, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P. M. (S.T.), the following valuable jewellery and gems.

1 blue tint diamond ring weighing 2¼ ratics.
1 large saphire, weighing 21 11/16 ratics.
A packet of 7 old mine diamond, 6¼.
A packet of 21 old mine diamond, 7¼.
1 diamond ring (old mine).
1 pair diamond earstuds.
1 star cut diamond gybay ring.
1 diamond gybay ring.

By order of the executor of the estate of a deceased Parsee gentleman—

1 Indian diam

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager :
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
FOR 6 NIGHTS ONLY
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents the
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
SATURDAY, 16th April,
OPENING NIGHT,
With Oliver Goldsmith's latest London Success,
MR. PREEDY AND THE COUNTESS.
MONDAY, 18th April,
Shakespeare's Great Play
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
TUESDAY, 19th April,
The Great Patriotic Play,
QUO VADIS
The Successful rival to the Sign of the Cross.
WEDNESDAY, 20th April.
The Great Patriotic Play,
AN ENGLISHMAN' HOME,
The Success of last London Season.
THURSDAY, 21st April,
Shakespeare's Powerful Tragedy.
OTHELLO or
THE MOOR OF VENICE.
FRIDAY, 22nd April,
Positively The Last Night,
Oscar Wilde's Brilliant Masterpiece,
A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE.
Prices Rs. 5, 3, 1. Boxes Rs. 50, 40, 30.
Plan now open at S. ROSE & Co.
Doors Open at 9. Commences at 9-30.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, April 1.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... 81—1/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25-23 —0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 98-3/4+1/4
Berlin Cheques on London ... 20-47 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot. ... ... 24 1/8—1/16
Do. 2 months hence ... ... 24 1/8—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver. Quiet but Steady.
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ... 63 +1-16
Exchange on India 30 dst. (Bank buying rate) ... ... 1-3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17th March, 1910.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ ... 200,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments Madras Rs. 3,19,000 at 1 4 3-32.
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ... ... 95 1/4+3-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ... 3 3-4+1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 3 1/2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 1/8—1-4
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ... ... 77-9 unchgd.
Interest day to day loans... ... 3 5/8—1/8
Do. of day market loans ... 3 3/4 —1-8

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 130,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 180,000
Sovereign to Bombay ... £ 10,000

MANCHESTER, April 1.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool ... 8,000 Bales
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp .....
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...
Do. day's Imports 14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.. Fair demand, steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market ...Steady.

		A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
Mid Americans ...	...	7-96	—15	
Egyptian F. G. F.	...	...	16 —1/16 unchgd	
Cotton Delivery		7·73	7·69	7·65
		—2	—2	—2
Mid. Uplands		J.-A.	A.-S	S.-O.
		7·66	7·34	6·97
G. O. C.		—2	—5	—5
		O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.
Liverpool		6·79	6·71	6·69
		—5	—6	New

Bales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 1.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	10,000
Do. Last year	...	9,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	11,000
Do. Exports to Continent...	...	1,000

Futures at New York.....
May 14·65 —19
Do at New York.....
Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to bear pressure and liquidation.

July 14·52 —16

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·95—15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8—1-16
Demand Bills	4·87 7-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	14 3-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Easy.
Futures at New Orleans ...	—May 14·47—14
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·59—15

LONDON, April 1.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ... 7 1-32.
Buyers or Sellers ... ... Steady.
Months ... ... Apl.-May.
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London ... 6 13-32
Coconada Ginned C. I. F. London ... 6 15-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ... 6 14-32

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 63 1/3
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—Apl.-May.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports —Dunkirk.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F.... ... ... 38 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Port—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs C.I.F. 38 1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports—London.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Value.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-ship 44
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Done.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 38 1/8
Do. Months—Apr.-May
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar D. and F.
India double bags, ... 17-10 1-2
Months of Shipment, May-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Firm.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 11-6 Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers ... ... —£ 69
Yellow Metal ... ...d 6 1-8

FREIGHT.

Coals—Cardiff to Bombay Coastal—6-3 Value.

ARRIVALS.

Schoenfels.

BOMBAY, April 2.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d. for T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 5-16d. for 3 months' sight.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—		
T. T. Ready ...	...	1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ...	...	1s. 4 3/32d.
T. T. Forward ...	...	1s. 4 1-32d. May
Bank's Buying—		
Private D. D. Ready	...	1s. 4 5/32d.
Credits 8 m/s "	...	1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward	...	1s. 4 1-4d. 15 May
" 6 m/s Ready	...	1s. 4 7/16d
France 8 m/s "	...	171 1/4
Marks 8 m/s "	...	130 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	...	130 1-4
" Shanghai	...	174 1-4
" Japan	...	149 1-2

Market steady.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Government Paper opened at 94-1 ready and 94-4 settlement and closed at 94 ready and 94-2 buyers.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 down at 24 1-8 and New York remained unchanged at 52 1-2.

In the local market business in silver was done at Rs. 70-14. London prices being down and private advices reporting market quiet but firm, the local prices advanced to Rs. 71-1. The tone of the market was firm and prices fluctuated from 3 to 4 annas. Business to the extent of 100 slabs was done.

Gold market was quiet but firm. Demand was moderate and prices ruled the same. Sovereigns were in good demand and prices advanced by 3 pies.

GOLD.

We quote :—	Rs.	a.	p
97 touch Fakirsett...	23	8	0
97 touch	23	7	0
National Bank	24	0	6
Chartered Bank	23	15	6
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	1	0

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p
17 1/2 Penny	70	10	0
17 Penny ready	70	9	0
Local per tola	0	12	9
Second	71	1	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet. London quotation was 3d. down. Local prices dropped by 2 annas, demand being moderate.

Rapeseed.—Firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Local prices remained unchanged and demand was moderate.

Wheat.—Quiet but firm. London quotation was 3d. up. Local prices advanced by 1-2 anna.

Poppyseed.—Firm. Local prices advanced by 4 to 4 annas.

Cottonseed.—Quiet but firm. Prices remained unchanged.

Gingelly, Castor, Mowrseed and Groundnut.—Quiet. Local prices remained unchanged.

Description.		Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...	Rs. 11 2
Linseed, Small ...	...	,, 11 1
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	Rs. 7 0
Yellow do. ...	...	,, 7 11
Do. Gujarat ...	...	,, 7 14
Poppyseed ...	...	,, 10 10
Castorseed ...	...	,, 35-8 to 37-8
Mowrasseed... ...	...	,, 6 12
Maise	...	,, 22 to 23
Groundnuts ...	...	,, 40 to 44
Mustardseed ...	...	,, 55 to 60
Gingellyseed ...	...	,, 39 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...	...	,, 47 to 48
Gulburga do. ...	...	
Kalbur do. ...	...	
Itarsi do. ...	...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5 ...	...	,, 42 to 47
Do. do do 85/15 ...	...	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	...	
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...	...	,, 41 to 42
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	...	
Do. do. 85/15...	...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	...	,, 40 to 41
Do. do. Gadag ...	...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	...	,, 42 to 44
Do. Meggi ...	...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat ...	...	
Do. do. Secunderabad ...	...	,, 49 to 53
Do. do. Gujarat ...	...	
Do. Black Kutni ...	...	,, 39 to 40
Do. Ahmedabad...	...	
WHEAT—		
Pissi ...	...	,, 37 to 40
Hard Red... ...	...	,, 33 to 35
Cottonseed ...	...	,, 25 to 26

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 1st April :—

Wheat ...	...	...	5,946 cwts
Linseed ...	...	...	15,746 ,,
Rapeseed ...	...	...	14,031 ,,
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	7,125 ,,
Poppyseed...	...	...	263 ,,
Groundnuts ...	...	...	2,254 ,,
Castorseed ...	...	...	3,194 ,,
Rice ...	...	...	14,083 ,,
Myrabollams ...	...	...	3,943 ,,
Cottonseed...	...	...	55,011 ,,
Mowrseed...	...	...	... ,,
Gram ...	...	...	703 ,,
Joowar ...	...	...	602 ,,
Maize ...	...	...	94 ,,

SHARES, BANKS.

Bombay ...	...	...	1,480
India ...	...	...	62 1-2
Indian Specie ...	...	...	51

MILLS.

Dawid ...	...	...	382 1/2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	665
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	3,010
Chhoisilk Mill ...	...	...	490

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.			94
Bombay E. S. T. C. Pref. ...			160
Bombay Flour Mill ...			1,020
Colaba Land & Mill			1,650
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate..			12 3/4
Treacher & Co			570

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	...	...	582 1/2
Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	453 1-2

COTTON.

Liverpool was down by 2 to 6 points and New York was 15 points down. Private advices received reported that rain still continued in the Texas. Demand for ready lots being nil, local prices declined by Rs. 4 to Rs. 5. Prices for Broach ginned new crop was quoted Rs. 308 and as there were sellers at this rate price declined to Rs. 305 1-2. Good business was done at the rate both by exporters and mills.

The following are the purchases made to-day :

Bales.			Rs.
200 H Goculdas	...Saw ginned	...	338
200 do	...Dhumangaon	...	300
100 Elphinstone	...Wardha	...	320
100 do	...Miraj	...	320
200 David Sassoon	...Saw gin	...	342
200 S J David	... do	...	338
300 Bansmak	...Wardha	...	320
200 Glazebrook	...Khandesh	...	232-236
100 Gold Mohr	... do	...	248
200 Petit Mills	... do	...	232-236
200 Poestx Mills	...Wardha	...	305
500 W Wolf and Son	...Bengal	...	268

We quote :—

		Rs
Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	270
,, Good	...	258
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	290
,, Good	...	275
Sind Punjab Fine	...	287
,, Good	...	272
Khandesh Fine	...	293
,, Good	...	285
Amraoti Fine	...	307
,, Good	...	302
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	308
,, Good	...	300
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	311
,, Good	...	303
Yeotmal Fine	...	317
,, Good	...	309
Nagpore Fine	...	322
,, Good	...	314
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	325
,, Good	...	317
Methia Fine	...	295
,, Good	...	287
Broach Gin Fine	...	358
,, Good	...	353
Sawginned Fine	...	338 A.-M.
Coompta Ginned	...	337 ,,
Westerns ,,	...	326 ,,

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Friday, 31st April :—

Khandeish ...	...	...	503 Bales.
Central India ...	...	...	239 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	...	...	1,089 ,,
Berar ...	...	...	1,479 ,,
Central Provinces	...	...	81 ,,
Comrao... ...	...	...	3,401 ,,
Dholera ...	...	...	854 ,,
Broach... ...	...	...	5,115 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	...	...	525 ,,
Westerns ...	...	...	102 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	439 ,,
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	...	...	... ,,
Sind	...	...	160 ,,
Persia	...	...	23 ,,
Total ...			10,563 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, April 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone ...	...	...	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales ...	...	...	...	5,000
Total Imports ...	...	...	...	4,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Apl.—May.	7·62—4
May—June	7·55—6
June—July	7·51—4
July—Aug.	7·48—5
Aug.—Sept.	7·39—4
Sept.—Oct.	7·30—7
Oct.—Nov.	6·72—7
Nov.—Dec.	6·63—8
Dec.—Jan.	6·61—8

FREIGHT.

Ports.	April. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	16 0	... 16 6
Dunkirk	16 0	... 16 6
Havre	16 6	... 17 0
Hull	.....	... .
Liverpool	.....	... .
Marseilles	.....	... .
Genoa	16 6	... 17 0
London	.....	... .
Hamburg	16 0	... 16 6
Trieste	16 6	... 17 6
Venice... ...	.....	... .
Open Ports	.....	... .

METALS.

We quote :—

			lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...		21...	Rs. 55 12
			28...	,, 57 8
			35	
			42	
			56	
			63	Rs. 55 12
			70	
			77	
			84	
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...		21	
			28	Rs. 45 12
			35	
			42	
			49	,, 46 8
			56	
Tin Ingots. ...	...	...	...	,, 40 0
Spelter	S M	...	...	
	M M	...	...	,, 19 0
	J	...	...	
	G	...	...	
Georgshutte		...	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots	K S	...	...	,, 45 12
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14				,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings			lbs. 14, 16 10, 12	,, 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, April 1.

	GOLD.		Coin.	
No. of Packages.	Bullions Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.	
4 Boxes ...	3,07 200	...	...	
Importers.	Vessel,		From	
Bank of Bombay ...	Salsette		London	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 31st March, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	36	40,546
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	79	92,108

LONDON, April 2.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent.	81 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs ...	25-32 1/2+0-1/2
Rentes 3 per cent.	98 3/4 unogd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20·48+0-1
Bar Silver Spot....	24 1-8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence.	24 1/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver— ...	Quiet but steady
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent, ...	62 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate).	1 3-15 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 17-3-10	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£
3 1/2 per cent, Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95-31-16—1-16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	3 7/8+1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 5/8+1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	4 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	4 3/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to-day loans	3 5-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	3 3/4 unchgd

£200,000 from Egypt has been earmarked for the purpose of Indian Paper Currency Reserve.

MANCHESTER, April 2.

COTTON.

			Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...			5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp			.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian		...	.....
Do. Day's Imports... ...		...	4,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.		...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures		...	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...			Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...		...	Steady.
Mid-Americans		...	7-95+3
Egyptian F. G. F.			15-1/16 unchgd

Cotton Delivery	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Mid Uplands	7·67	7·64	7·59	7·54	7·28
G. O. C.	—5	—5	—6	—6	—6
	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	
Liverpool	6·89	6·72	6·54	6·52	
	—8	—7	—7	—7	

Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

New York, April 2.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	...	9,000
Do. Last year	...	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...	14,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	...	14,000

Futures at New York .....
May 14·65 unch
Do at New York .....
Declined early on favourable weather report and advanced later on bill support and short covering.

July 14·54+2

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14·75—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 5/8 unchgd
Demand Bills	4·87 7-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/2 unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	14·3/4
Tone of Spot Cotton	Firm
Futures at New Orleans ...	May 14·42—5
Do. at New Orleans ...	July 14·55—4

	bales.
Weekly Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	77,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain... ...	25,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	25,000
Do. Exports to Japan	.....
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	5,223,000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports ...	5,01,000

LONDON, April 2.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total Sales	61,000
Do. Speculation	4,000
Do. Export	5,000
Do. Forwarded Consumers ...	65,000
Do. Actual Export	14,000
Do. Import of the Week	69,000
Do. Stock	823,000
East Indian Total Sales	300
Do. Indian Speculation	100
Do. Indian Export	.....
Do. Indian Forwarded Consumers ...	4,700
Do. Indian Actual Export... ...	2,400
Do. Indian Import of the Week ...	9,000
Do. Indian Stock.	23,000
American Afloat	150,000
Indian Afloat	35,000

	Bales.
Cotton Stock in London	.....
Do. Total Visible Supply... ...	3,359,000
Do. Total Visible Supply East Indian	327,000
Do. Quantity in Sight	9,136,000

LINSEED.

LONDON, April 2.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 63 1/3	
,, ,, months, April.-May.	
,, ,, Ports, Dunkirk.	
,, ,, Buyer sellers, &c., Sellers	

SEEDS.

LONDON, April 2.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship		48 1-2
Do.	Months—May-June.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ...		48
Do.	Months—April-May.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore ...		44 1-2
Do.	Months—April-May.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ...		65 3-4
Do.	Months—Apr.-May.	
Do.	Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do.	Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Buyers.	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BURNETT—MAWSON—March 29, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Major Sidney Harvey Burnett, Indian Medical Service, son of Robert Harvey Burnett, M. I. C. E., of "St. Dunstans," Sutton, Surrey, to Eleanor, daughter of John Rae Mawson, of "Walton Leigh," Salcombe, South Devon.

DEATH.

DAVAR—April 2, Perojbai, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, at Gulsan, Pedder Road. Aged 49.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—March 23, at Melrose, Naini Tal, the wife of Major J C Robertson, I M S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

MACKAY—GARBETT—March 28, at All Saints Church, Rohtak, by the Revd H Carlyon, Donald Stuart Mackay, son of the late Robert Henry Mackay, of Littlestone, Kent, to Annie Beatrice, fourth daughter of the late Hubert Garbett, formerly of the P W D, Punjab.

WISE—WHITEHURST—March 28, at Christ Church, Jubbulpore, by the Rev C Darling, Lieutenant Alan Bougias Wise, 27th Light Cavalry, eldest son of B. W. Wise Esq, of Maryland Rostellan, Co Cork, to Emily Beatrice, daughter of the late T T Whitehurst Esq, of Beaudesert Park, Warwickshire.

DEATHS.

FORDE—March 29, at Simla, Andrew Cyril, the infant son of Mr and Mrs A J Forde of Simla.

PANAGHULIDES—March 28, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Antonios Panaghulides, Broker, aged 58 years.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Bori Bundar, 7, 8-30, and 10 p.m.

Novelty Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8-15 and 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society, Annual Meeting, 6 p. m.

MAXIM : "Thou shalt remember Him that giveth thee power to get wealth."

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held this evening. at 6 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

VACCINATION FACILITIES.—Arrangements have been made to vaccinate the public at the Municipal Office, Health Department, Bori Bunder, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, between 1 and 3 (S. T.) The public are requested to take advantage of this facility offered.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplemental Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. "Uganda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The Second Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will begin to-day at 10-30 when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. L. Batchelor will preside. Five cases have been committed on trial, one of which is for murder and one for attempt to murder.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.—The following subject has been selected by the Syndicate of the Bombay University for competitive essays in connection with the Mowjee Curseejee Dady Prize for 1911 :—"The history of religious thought during the 19th century in British India and its influence on the social and industrial life of the people."

WATSON'S HOTEL.—Under instructions from Mr. Limji Nowroji Banaji, the receiver appointed by the order of the High Court, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, of Marine Street, sold by auction on the premises of the Watson's Annexe Hotel, the furniture on Wednesday and Thursday in 310 lots, realising about Rs. 10,000. The remaining lots will be sold hereafter after being advertised.

AN "AT HOME".—Mr. and Mrs. James MacDonald were "At Home" to the Students Brotherhood on Saturday last at their residence in the Fort. There was a large company present. The Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President of the Brotherhood, addressed a few words to the assembly, thanking Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald for their hospitality. Mr Mirza Mahomed Ali Hussein Khan then recited some of Persian poems ; and Mr. MacDonald thanked Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the rest of the assembly for the kind words that had been said about him.

CONGRATULATORY MEETINGS IN CAMBAY.—The Leva Patidar community which represents a greater factor of the population in Cambay assembled in a public meeting on the 29th March to present an address to one of its members Mr. Ambalal G. Patel, B.A., LL.B., late Judge in this State who is appointed to the responsible post of Chief Judge in Vala, a Native State in Kathiawar. In the beginning a brief history of the life of Mr. Ambalal G. Patel was related by Mr. Desai showing how he rose to his present position in spite of many difficulties. He then dwelt upon the keen interest taken by Mr. A. G. Patel in the welfare of his community. Thereafter the address was presented to Mr. A. G. Patel amidst loud and prolonged cheerings of the audience. A similar meeting for a similar purpose was convened under the auspices of the leading citizens of the State on the 20th March which was presided over by Mr. Vijeram Narinarayan Vyas.

BANDMANN COMEDY COMPANY

Bandmann Comedy Company will be in Bombay for a short time commencing Saturday week. The Sessions this time will be only for six nights, the opening performance being Mr. Preedy and the Countess. The programme also includes two evenings devoted to Shakespeare's plays, "Merchant of Venice" on Monday the 18th and "Othello" on Thursday 21st instant. On Tuesday "Quo Vadis" will be staged while on Wednesday and Friday the 20th and 22nd instant, "An Englishman's Home" and "A woman of No Importance," will be produced respectively.

LADY CLUB SWINGER.

At the Novelty Theatre.

MISS ALMA VERNON, who at the age of eighteen, recently defeated Miss Victoria Seddon, the lady Champion Club Swinger of the world by swinging the clubs incessantly for 39 hours, has been engaged to give an exhibition of swinging with illuminated clubs, swords, &c., at the Novelty Theatre to-night, in conjunction with the Novelty Cinematograph. This should be somewhat of an attraction especially as the charming young artiste goes through some splendid evolutions with all kinds of clubs. She will give her display at the 10 p.m. session to-night, when there is sure to be a big attendance, especially as the Grand Opera of "Faust" by the Edison Co., of America, is being also shown. The audience on Saturday who witnessed the first performance of "Faust" spontaneously clapped at the end of this splendid reproduction of the part Goethe, especially as Gounod's music was played during the progress of the picture of Faust.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PURCHASE OF A MOTOR CAR.

Price Disputed.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, on Saturday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman resumed the hearing of the suit brought by the Bombay Motor Car Company against Mrs. Flora Sassoon. The claim was for Rs. 6,503 with interest from 23rd December 1909.

Alfred Hyland, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he was an associate of the Automobile Association. He had five years' motor experience in Bombay and nine years' in England. Mr. David Sassoon asked him to examine a 8-horse power De Dion car. Witness examined the car and told him that in his opinion it was not a brand new car from what he saw of the car, he should say that in. his opinion it could not have been a brand new car on 10th December. He was very frequently called to inspect new cars for purchasers. He did motor repairing work practically for all the importing firms of Bombay. He had also examined the tyres which he thought must have been on the car for a considerable time. He also found that some of the original numbers were defaced. It also appeared to him that other numbers were stamped after the original numbers had been erased. He would call the body of the car an imitation body. The head of the car was Bombay made. The difference in price between a good English head and the Bombay hood would be Rs. 300. The car might go up the Mount Nepean Road with four people and a chauffeur in it with careful driving. It would be impossible to go on the top and silent speed even with the best of driving. He would not recommend that type of car for constant use on the Mount Nepean Road with five people in. At the request of the Solicitors, he had again examined the car early last week. Starting with the basis that the value of a 9-horse power 1909-10 model car be Rs. 6,600 in November last, the very fair value of the car in question would be Rs. 4,000. The depreciation in price of a car lying in stock for about 13 months would be about 20 per cent.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said if the car with the magneto in question cost the plaintiffs Rs. 5,570, he considered Rs. 900 profit a little high. It was very difficult to say what the condition of the tyres was a month before he saw it. The hood he had seen was not a first class hood. It was decidedly inferior to the type of the hood coming from Europe. In this case he could safely say that the difference in the price would be Rs. 200. Kim wood was used in this hood while generally ash was used. The chief distinction was in the iron work and the way in which it was fitted. His estimate was based on his knowledge of the Bombay market.

Re-examined, witness said from the conversation he had with Mr. David Sassoon, he should say Mr. Sassoon knew nothing of the cars. He did not see any marks of ill use on the car. When he saw the car last week he saw it kept perfectly clean and closed in a coachhouse.

Mr. S. A. Nathan, examined-in-chief, said he saw Mrs. Flora on a Sunday and had conversation with her about the purchase of a motor-car. The price she mentioned appeared to him to be excessive. She had not the car then in her possession.

Cross-examined, witness said he saw Mrs. Sassoon on subsequent occasions. He had a second conversation about the car a week after. Witness had tried to bring about a settlement without the knowledge of Mrs. Sassoon.

Mr. K. D. Wadia, examined by Mr. Wadia, said he dealt in motor-cars in Bombay. He was the sole agent for the sale of these cars. He saw Mr. David Sassoon sometime in December last. Witness had a car similar to the car in question. Mr. Sassoon told the witness that he had purchased a 9-horse power car. Witness then corroborated Mr. Hyland on some particulars.

Cross-examined by the Advocate-General, witness said he was charging Rs. 5,750 for the car with the side entrances. The body of the car in question was not superior to that of his. That car with double phaeton body and glass screen cost Rs. 6,300. I would not have charged the same amount in December last. Each of the De Dion cars had two letters by which it could be distinguished. The two letters were never repeated. He was appointed agent by the English Company. The Bombay Motor

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—April 2.

Baltimore	1969	Hales	Do & H S & Co
Blake	2826	Hill	W & A Graham & Co
Balmoke	1607	Butler	M M & Co
Bellucia	2786	Kadder	James Finlay & Co
Birkhall	2760	Mackenzie	T Morrison & Co
Bustre	1618	Collinson	A N Jeevanji
City of Calcutta	4785	Miller	Killick Nixon & Co
Chilka	2963	Farquharson	M M & Co
Clarendale	4826	Osborne	W & A Graham & Co
Caithness	2323	Proctor	W & A Graham & Co
Dunera	759	Manley	M M & Co
Dartmouth	2124	Mackail	T Morrison & Co
Dover	759	Fonlis	Indu-Burma Petroliums & Co
Fenay Lodge	2075	English	T Morrison & Co
George M Embrico	2244	Gulandros	Ralli Bros
Hydra	831	Kerseboon	F F Campbell & Co
Harpenke	2840	Daniels	W & A Graham & Co
Harcroft	2586	Mackenzie	W & A Graham & Co
Hild	719	Salvesan	F F Campbell & Co
Tahmtaura	3154	Oltmann	W & A Graham & Co
Japanic	2296	Shudforth	W & A Graham & Co
Kola	510	Cutbush	M M & Co
Linden Hall	2540	Tullock	T Morrison & Co
Lawada	2124	Lane	M M & Co
Margarita	911	Williams	S N & Co
Mackgraf	2325	Tiuno	A Strandes & Co
Madura	1275	Bamber	M M & Co
Massri	911	Miere	B & P S N & Co
Nawab	3041	Corkhill	T Morrison & Co
Rochridge	2444	Vasey	T Morrison & Co
Shah Ameer	1721	Pirie	P F N F Bk H S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Strathgarry	3840	Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co
Sheikh Barkhud	158	Parks	Killick Nixon & Co
Silverdale	3440	Rutter	W & A Graham & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B& H S N & Co
Salsette	2391	Lewellin	P & O S N Co
Ventia	2333	Pardon	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—April 2.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
C&R Orwell	2445	Hoom	Hull	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
D&E Ellerslie	2487	Whitefield	Dunkirk	2-4	T Morrison & Co
F King Howell	2821	Davies	Dunkirk	5-4	T Morrison & Co
K Castello					James Finly & Co
N Meridian	2248	Stevenson	Antwerp	2-4	W & A Graham & Co
O Blakemoor	2403	Knott	Liverpool	26'3	T Morrison & Co
P Kybfels	3158	Strycher	Hamburg	8-4	W & A Graham & Co

Offside.

Ben Nevis	2525	Laing	Kobe	9-4	T Morrison & Co
M Kildale	2436	Milner	Hamburg	5-4	Ralli Bros

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Clan Macnab	2952	Ridgeway		8-4	James Finlay & Co
4 Coniscliffe	2485	Pottinger	London	12-4	W & A Graham & Co
6 City of Vienna	2996	Greenham	Liverpool	6-4	Killick Nixon & Co
7 Sevannah	3071	James	Genoa	3-4	J Mackintosh & Co
9 Romney	1741	Hurford	Dunkirk	not fix	H H Sidick
10&11 Bingo Maru	3873	Parsons	Kobe	8-4	N T Kaiaba
13 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	9-4	P & O S N Co
16 Haidari	1562	Gray	Zanzibar	2-4	B&P S NCo & Co

ARRIVAL.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
2	Caithness s	Proctor	Calcutta, Mar 18

DEPARTURES.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
2	Macedonia s	Andrews	Aden
	Appledore s	Jones	Hull
	Meravia s	Cosulich	Trieste
	Landaura s	Peck	Rangoon
	Caboota s	Schaeffus	Calcutta
	Balmouth s	Powell	Karachi
	Crosby Hall s	Fraser	Karachi
	City of Glasgow s.	Rae	Liverpool

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Culna, for Antwerp.
" Inkentara, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Dce Balduino, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 1st instant.

The Ellerman steamer " City of York " which left Bombay on the 22nd ultimo arrived at Suez on the 1st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—APRIL 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3,800 cwts oil cakes, The New Mofussil and Co ; 27 bales wool, Nizumudin and Co ; 18 bales wool, K Balkishandas.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—87 cwts condiments and 5 cwts Bombay ducks, N K Jaseswalla ; 215 cwts condiments, M Poonjlaji and Sons ; 210 cwts chutney, F Newroji ; 19 packages moony mats, Latham and Co ; 36 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co ; 19 bales carpets, King King and Co ; 32 cwts fishmaws, 50 cwts deer horns and 91 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rehmtools ; 91 cwts buffalo horns, G Sachidina and Co ; 111 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 501 cwts fenegreck ; 501 cwts kurdeessed and 501 cwts nigeressed, A Blaschek and Co ; 16 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 45 bales cotton cuttings, M Sonji ; 2,112 cwts myrabolams, A Khimji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Arabia s—2 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Vienna s—100 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—300 casks skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR HULL.

Appledore s—4,000 cwts eastorseed, L Drefuse and Co.

Savannah s—2,500 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Castello s—40,375 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

Orwell s—1,600 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—935 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Sawannah s—94 cwts myrabolams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—495 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co; 662 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10,365 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 2,000 cwts linseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR BREMAN.

Kybfels s—55 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Dartmouth s—1,500 tons maganess ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 20,000 cwts linseed and 12,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—1 1-4 cwts ivory, H Ramji; 2 cwts. ivory A Visram, 51 cwts sharkfins, C G Dhalabhoy and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Venetia s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Linden Hall s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

Bingo Maru s—400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bingo Maru s—300 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co: 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Bingo Maru s—1,500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR OSAKA,

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 400 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Linden Hall s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

IMPORTS.

S S Culna 2,391 tons Captain Farquharson arrived in harbour on Friday from London with the following cargo:—

2,129 paint, 500 gun powder, 43 tallow, 34 borax, 87 drugs, 2,586 cement, 80 nailes, 10 liquorie, 295 biscuits, 87 papers 60 resin, 53 castor oil, 33 sugar, 21 soap, 921 old newspapers, 310 turpentine, 62 blacking, 107 oil ; 92 wine, 63 green coppers, 42 glue, 66 tar, 15 tobacco, copper rods, 75 sheet lead, 78 wheat, 40 mills, 24 candles, 600 zinc sheets.

FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, Pads to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Fobiage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

SORABJEE A. M. ERANEE,
Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

PIANOS
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE

On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

We are the leading Firm in Bombay FOR

STYLE, CUT AND FINISH,

AND OUR SHOWROOMS ARE REPLETE With the Season's

NOVELTIES.

DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING,

HIGH CLASS GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES,

and we place the resources of

A REGENT STREET HOUSE AT YOUR SERVICE.

STANLEY, HUMPHREYS & CO.,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.
Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

HOUSES
FLATS
OFFICES
GODOWNS.

TELL US WHAT YOU REQUIRE AND WHAT RENT YOU ARE PREPARED TO PAY.

If we cannot suit you no one else can.

No unnecessary and vexatious delays.

Compare our methods of doing business and judge for yourself.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS,
Hornby Road, FORT.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain ; vitalizes the systems ; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER

of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, delivery.

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE
LIFE
ACCIDENT
LIVE
STOCK
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with Large Bonuses with Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE

Consult

THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LD.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address :—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

ELECTRIC MOTORS,

Manufactured by

MESSRS. THOMAS PARKER.

½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 100

½ B. H. P., 230 Volts, Rs. 150

and others.

STOCKED BY

GREAVES COTTON & CO.,
Electrical Engineers and Contractors,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 4th April, 1910.

MACHINERY vs. HANDS.

SINCE the human race first felt obliged to resort to manual labour to maintain its economic equilibrium in this unstable world, men never had such opportunities for resting their hands as during this age of steel machinery. Though the pressure on resources in civilised countries is becoming every day greater, the utilisation of steel hands, versus human, is increasing so rapidly that there is very little now left that the latter can do. Whether, as is the case with other faculties that are not exercised, man will end by losing the manual dexterity that has done so much for him since the days when he first fashioned stone implements to help in his struggle for existence, is a debatable question and one which Sir Frederick Treves discusses in a not too deep article in the "Ninsteenth Century." He believes the race has reached the highest manual development and is now on the downward track, and this he regards not as a proof of advancement, but of decay. We might urge that the reason for this abandonment of hand-work is found in the fact that the active brain of man invented labour-saving devices, and those who consider intellect superior to sinew will not accept the theory that decay is proved by supersession of the hand by machinery. There is some reason, sentimental it is true, in deploring the conquest of hand-writing and sewing by the type-writer and the sewing-machine. The fingers of men and women are driven out of these employments with a certainty that inability to do either will follow as a matter of course. With the loss, overboard goes the individuality that no typer can imprint on the manuscript and no sewing-machine give to the garment. In hundreds of other directions the hand is losing its cunning. Even in art, for line and wood-engraving are being given up, and lithography is set aside for photography. These "delectable handicrafts," says Sir F. Treves, are but poorly substituted by photo-engraving and the process-block. Take rougher tasks, the model laundry, kitchen and farm. These show how steel replaces "thews." The scythe is thrown in the shade by the mechanical mower. The romantic task of tossing the hay is now prosaically performed by the "tedder." All the joys of the harvest are put through with stern regularity by rattling steam-driven machines.

Spinning and weaving have in all progressive countries got out of hand and the fine skill they represented is lost to man for ever, while elaborate machinery with unfeeling precision dashes through the delicate processes from spinning thread to weaving fabric, practically without human aid, or with one mortal automaton at each section of the forest of steel to give all the initiative needed. The leisurely and social occupation of hand-knitting no longer pays. Bewildering stocking and jersey-making machines have snatched from village women the cheerful business that kept fingers employed without adding any burden to their brains or silencing their glib tongues. Embroidery that reached the dignity of a great art in the Middles Ages, is being less practiced every year, while modern machinery can keep any number of needles, from 80 to 140, at work on replicas of some painfully formal design and direct its devious ways, unconscious of the beauty and grace of ancient lines. The "brutal unconcern" of this utilitarian machine, very justly disgusts Sir Frederick Treves. Lace-making was for hundreds of years the glory of ingenious women whose facile fingers showed what the culture of the hand allied to the brain could do. It is steadily dying, in spite of some attempts to revive it. The unlovely factory tumbles out tons of lace to capture the market and satisfy the fleeting fashions of moderns. The lace-loom is perforce a wonderful product of human ingenuity, for to do the handiwork it replaced, it has to be probably the most intricate piece of machinery in existence. But all said and done, its output is not the old Venetian rose-point of the Eighteenth Century and will not live as long. Even our old friend, the shoe-maker with his last, who profited by the tradition of the ages through which his forbears plied their craft, is no longer king of his trade. Hand-made boots are, indeed, still to be had, but the various parts are fashioned by different workers. For the multitude, machines makes the whole footgear. Sixteen of them are at work to fashion the boot that one clever shoe-maker turned out in olden days. Gloves, in like manner, are cut out and sewn up in a jiffy, by complicated machinery. Needles, used from the times of the lake-dweller, as the instrument by which all sewings were accomplished, became the object of a fine handicraft, requiring a master spirit at its head. Now a series of machines turn out needles in pairs, eye to eye. Pins are the product of a single machine that eats up wire at one end and disgorges pins in perfection at the other. The addition of an apparatus sticks them in rows in a paper.

The carpenter was, even recently, a master of his craft by right of his own clever hands. Now sawing and planing machines save his labour and dispense with much of his art. Dove-tails, mortices, tenons are cut by steel and the "Universal Joiner" does many high deeds of carpentry, with an almost superhuman power. Lathes make with equal ease a gunstock, or a broom-handle, toys or boot-lasts, regular or irregular outlines with studied indifference. Sir F. Treves says, "Well may the carpenter in Alice's Wonderland shed a bitter tear." Paper, he rejoices to think, is still made by hand in India, by methods familiar to man in pre-Christian days, but the writer grieves that in England all paper, except a beggarly one per cent., is made by machinery. But what would Sir Frederick do without his half-dozen daily papers and his magazines, for he could not expect much development in these directions if expensive hand-made paper was the only resource. Bookbinding, as a delicate art that pandered in early literary ages to the dainty book-lover is one that is not yet extinct as a handicraft. But cheap binding has gone the way of all other works to the machine and is no longer perfected with the fine paraphernalia of the old book binder. There are just a few precious cases still left to hand cultivation, such as "the construction and fitting of the finer watches and chronometers, the jeweller's bench, the manufacture of scientific instruments of precision, the making of fine cutlery and carving in ivory and wood." Sir F. Treves does not even allow that the handicraft of surgery has kept pace with the advance of surgery itself, which has been amazing during late years. "Before the days of anæsthetics, the surgeon was operating on a conscious being . . every unnecessary second meant unnecessary torture. The surgeon had to be marvellously deft of hand, cool, yet alert as a fencer, quick, yet as sure as a matador." Now with the use of anæsthetics the surgeon can be deliberate, can measure and judge his steps, with perhaps a better result for the patient, though not for his own handicraft. Uncommon qualities are not so needful, and last, not least, the recovery of the patient is surer and more perfect. So that the public need not grumble at the craft of the surgeon suffering some eclipse. For the rest where machinery does all that fingers could do, and more, we must hope that the enforced idleness of human hands may not drive them to that mischief which an evil spirit is believed to have ready for the unemployed.

THE RUBBER BOOM. The extraordinary price to which rubber has risen has been the great lever with which company-promoters have worked the wild speculative rush for shares in the horde of companies recently started and it is probable they are the only ones who will ultimately benefit as much as the ordinary investor expects to do. The majority of the new companies have been formed to deal with forest rubber which offers the quickest return, but some have been floated with a view to more scientific and more permanent results. The rush of new companies, however, must inevitably cause a fall in prices and it is hard to see how many of the new companies will be able to live at all. That there will be a continued increase in the demand for rubber is agreed by all, but very conservative estimates alone can give surety of promises being fulfilled. The saving point for the ordinary market has been the fact that, in spite of all the planting, the actual output of plantation rubber has been very small up to the present. The Malay Peninsular exported last year about 3,000 tons, whilst Ceylon and India gave an output of 600 tons. This compares with about 38,000 tons produced by Brasil and 24,600 tons from West Africa. Thus, in spite of the great attention paid by the Stock Markets to plantation rubber its output is at present a purely insignificant item in the market for rubber, but, of course, events are tending to make its influence more felt. In two or three years' time the output should increase many times, and in five years it is estimated that the plantations will be turning out at least 35,000 tons. All this is a very satisfactory development for our States beyond the sea, as in many ways the growth of rubber plantations means the better employment of British capital and the more rapid development of countries in a crude state of civilisation. But the increased attention to forest supplies will also soon be felt so that the two more sources of supply will come to the market at about the same time when a temporary slump in prices would result if steps were not taken to limit the supply at the sales; an attempt to do which will probably be made. It is noteworthy in this connection that holders in the pioneer companies are showing a distinct inclination to sell their shares. This is but natural as the share mania in the particular market has sent up prices of sound shares to a point which will probably never be reached again, and it is but natural to take advantage of high prices which are likely to fall and allow of the repurchase of the shares at a normal price.

"A DEFENDER OF JUSTICE." THE death of an Austrian statesman does not, as a rule, attract more than passing interest outside the borders of central Europe, but the death of Dr. Lueger, which occurred recently at Vienna, deserves somewhat more attention because of his remarkable attitude towards everything that was not Austrian. Dr. Lueger's name became known to all Europe ten years ago, when the Vienna Municipal elections found him the leader of the Anti-Semitic party, the members of which, calling themselves "Christian Socialists," he led to an overwhelming victory. So great, indeed, was his triumph that the chief organs of the Clericals in Austria declared that he had become the "Master of Vienna." In his campaign against the Jews no charge was too monstrous or too bitter for Dr. Lueger to make—not even the ritual-murder theory was excluded. But not only did the Jews come under his lash, he also displayed a savage animosity in inciting popular feeling against all non-Catholics, Hungarians, Englishmen and foreigners in general. The great feature of the propaganda, to the success of which he gave up his life, was implacable hatred of the stranger, a truly amazing creed for a Christian Socialist. But, as it has been said, every dead man is entitled to a eulogy, and to the late Dr. Lueger has been paid a tribute which many better and more useful men have missed. For, on the day of his death in the Lower House of the Reichsrath, amid deep emotion, the President, in pronouncing a eulogy on the deceased, referred especially to his high character as a statesman, and spoke of him as a man of the people, a party leader of unexampled popularity, and a defender of justice and true Christianity. His high character and statesmanship no less than his popularity as a party leader were undoubted; but there are many who will differ with some reasonableness from the point of view which can accept him as "a defender of justice and true Christianity."

HUMAN HALOS. THERE is no one who has not at some time felt a sudden and violent and seemingly unreasonable aversion to an absolute stranger. Dr. Talmage Doren, a well-known American Educationalist, thinks he has discovered the cause and works out a very pretty theory. We all have halos which way be affinitive or antipathetic. According to Dr. Doren this halo or "arena" is a kind of manifestation of the subjective mind and though usually drab coloured may take on all the colours of the rainbow, depending on a person's condition and the state of his emotions. What colours are associated with what conditions we are not yet fully told, but we suppose that when a man is in love his halo is *couleur de rose* and that when domestic troubles come it deepens to any one of the shades between a dark pink and ultra-violet. It is rather sad to hear that we are such drab haloed people as a rule. The discoverer has been expressing his views on the uses of these halos and predicts that before long doctors will be using them as a means of diagnosing disease, while he hinted at a testing of halo qualities as are essential preliminary to marriage. In old fashioned manners this has been usually done by an engagement which has perhaps proved delightfully happy without always resulting in the most ideal married life. The only conclusion would seem to be that each of us must have a best Sunday-go-to-meeting halo and one for every day use or, to paraphrase Browning slightly, "God be thanked the meanest of his creatures has two halos, one to face the world with, one to show a woman when he loves her." We commend this instability of the halos to the doctor so that he may find a remedy so that the best one only may be worn.

MR. J. M. HOLMS is posted to Fyzabad as Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Brown being transferred to the Meerut division and Mr. J. W. Hose is confirmed in the appointment of Chief Secretary to the U. P. Government in place of Mr. Holms.

MR. H. H. BUTLER, Foreign Secretary, goes to Allahabad on Friday on a short visit. Mr. Butler will join the Viceregal Party for the tour to Kohat, Kurram and Peshawar.

THE PUNJAB Hindu Sabha, Lahore, gave a most successful Garden Party on Satuday evening, at the Town Hall grounds to His Highness Sir Waghji Bahadur, the Thakur Sahib of Morvi.

IT is quite probable that Mr. R. C. F. Volkers, Secretary to the Railway Board, will proceed home on three months' leave in August. Mr. Halley, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, having proceeded on short leave, Mr. Reiseltine acts for him.

THE "New York Herald's" Yokohama correspondent states that the seizure by the water police of a boat carrying stolen goods, has revealed the fact that the clerks and workmen at the Yokosaka Naval Arsenal have purloined £100,000 worth of platinum and other metals since 1902. Seventeen arrests have been made.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SCENES IN SENATE AND REICHSTAG.

The Balkan League.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 19.

THE Magistracy has been much perturbed by M. Barthou's allusion to "gangrene" in his first speech during the debate on the liquidation scandal at the Chamber, from which the Ministry emerged victorious, mainly owing to the tact displayed by M. Briand. But there is another feature of this unfortunate speech, which has also given great offence. It has reference to the appointment of certain liquidators. The Minister of Justice more than hinted that two of his predecessors were responsible. They are M. Monis, who was Minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and M. Valle, who succeeded him in the Combes Cabinet. Both M. Monis and M. Valle are extremely indignant, and, as they are both members of the Senate, the former promptly gave notice of his wish to interpellate M. Barthou on the subject, and it was settled that the debate should come off as soon as the Minister of Justice should be free to reply. Various rumours are current in connection with the liquidations scandal, but it is prudent to keep to simple facts. The debate on the liquidations was resumed at the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday afternoon, after personal explanation from M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, who, replying to a remark made in the House on Friday, said that he had never paid attention before to all the stories about his tremendous fees for pleading as a barrister in various liquidation cases, but as this calumny had now found its way into parliament it was another matter. He had refuted those stories in the Senate, and did so again. M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, then addressed the House, explaining that Duez was appointed liquidator of the property of the religious orders in July 1901, Menage in October, 1901, and Lecouturier in December, 1902, they all being nominated by the Seine Tribunal, Duez on the recommendation of M. Imbert, and the other two on that of the Procureur of the Republic. M. Duez was appointed for thirteen liquidations, M. Menage for fifty-four, and M. Lecouturier for seventy-four. It was the Parliament which, in the law of 1903, desired this concentration, the disadvantage of which was now manifest. The law set forth that the Tribunal which nominated the liquidators should see to their accounts. M. Jaures had spoken on Friday of what he had termed the monstrous exaggeration of the fees, but M. Briand, when Minister of Justice, had often interfered, pointing out the necessity for an appeal from certain figures admitted by the courts, and he (the speaker) had confirmed these instructions. His view, indeed, was that there should be a fixed rate of fees. As for the "jugements d'accords," the Government had a right to intervene if it thought necessary, and he had given instructions to the Public Prosecutors on the subject. "Can the judicial authorities appeal when the judgments have been carried out?" a member inquired. "I do not wish to raise a controversy at the Tribune", M. Barthou replied. "That has long been known," retorted the member, while M. Labori cried : "The Ministers are responsible." M. Barthou went on to say that M. Jaures had admitted that there were other responsibilities. He (the Minister) considered that other measures ought to be adopted, and that the dispositions taken a twelvemonth ago with regard to M. Duez by the Seine Tribunal should be extended to every case.

GRANDE CHARTREUSE CASE.

Proceeding, M. Barthou referred to the Chartreuse question, an extremely delicate matter, he said: He explained the negotiations connected with the sale by the liquidator, M. Lecouturier, of the property to the firm of Cusenier, and read numbers of documents. From some of these it appeared that violent dissensions, leading to strong language had arisen between the liquidator and a committee of jurisconsults appointed to inquire into the Grande Chartreuse Affair. "Read more," some members shouted; and M. Barthou, a little irritated, replied : "I am not at your orders; I am at the orders of the House." Concluding the Chartreuse affair, he said that if it were proved that M. Lecouturier had rendered himself liable to prosecution he hoped no one would insult him (the Minister) by supposing that he would shrink from doing his duty. Referring to the Duez affair, he affirmed that everyone implicated would be found out and punished without fear or favour. M. Paul Beauregard, member for Paris, a Moderate Republican and Professor at the Faculty of Law, followed M. Barthou at the rostrum, and said that the first fraudulent manœuvre of the whole affair had been the affirmation of the "milliard of the Religious Orders," which was now a trouble to the Government and the majority because it was nowhere to be found. It was to have founded the workmen's pensions, and the first thing that was done was to eliminate from the Bill relating to these pensions the clause bestowing the "milliard." What had not been done to form this milliard? Not only the property owned by the Orders had been counted, but that of which they were simply tenants. Then, in violation of the most solemn engagement, the examination of the applications for authorisation had been refused, although they were demanded. "M. Briand said on Friday, 'the responsibility of all of us. . . 'excuse me," continued M. Beauregard, "speak for yourselves. They are your responsibilities, not ours. They are yours alone, so keep them," and Moderate Republicans and Reactionaries applauded to the echo.

MAGISTRATE OR HEROES.

Next came M. Labori, who, alluding to M. Barthou's remark that there seemed to be some gangrene in the magistracy, said that this was because the Governments put pressure too often on magistrates, who were not bound to be heroes. Was it, he asked, really necessary to arrest M. Duez for the irregularity of his operations to be perceived? And as for the man who guaranteed his accounts, he would continue to discharge his high office in peace, and the magistrates would still bow down to him. The suspicion of the country was enveloping the Chamber, and the majority was being borne towards an abyss, into which it might fall. M. Labori concluded, amid loud applause, by saying that the country would call the Government to account. M. Prache, the last speaker, declared that his warnings were not heeded, and that it was impossible to convince the Ministers. "You would not listen. Heavy responsibility lies on your shoulders. Bear it!" Again applause rang forth, and soon afterwards the House rose.

SCENES IN THE SENATE.

When the Senate met on Thursday afternoon, M. Valle, who was Minister of Justice in M. Combes' Cabinet, and who considered himself alluded to in M. Barthou's memorable speech, brought the matter before the House. He said that in his allusion to the Chancellerie in connection with the appointments of the liquidators, M. Barthou had reflected on M. Monis and himself. He had intended to interpellate him. M. Monis had questioned M. Barthou, and had obtained satisfaction, and if he had been in the House at the time he would have asked for the same declarations. M. Valle went on to explain that when the law of 1901 was voted, which fixed the appointment of the liquidators by the Civil Court, the President of the Seine Tribunal desired to ascertain the persons to whom the liquidations could be confided. Most of the judicial administrators declined the offers. But M. Duez did not refuse. M. Menage was recommended by a president of the Court of Cessation, and nominated before he (the speaker) was at the Ministry of Justice. As for M. Lecouturier, he was proposed by M. Lemarquis, and as the number of liquidations had increased, and he (M. Valle) considered that he afforded every professional, moral, and financial guarantee, he was appointed. M. Valle went on with his explanation, saying that he assumed full responsibility. What, he asked would the Republicans have said if the liquidations had not been carried out? Hereupon M. Delahaye styled him a "brigand," and M. Valle retorted by calling him a "rude personage." It was, M. Valle added, to execute the law. "A law of brigandage," cried M. Delahaye. "Order, order!" shouted members of the Left. M. Valle went on to say that all the Governments since 1901 had been equally responsible. He had been rapporteur in the Panama affair, had decided the second revision of the Dreyfus case, had been rapporteur on the Separation Law, and was to defend the schoolteachers in their law suit against the Archbishop. This was why he had been hotly attacked. As M. Delahaye repeated his insults, M. Antonin Dubost, who presided said that such outrages could not be tolerated and a censure was passed on him by the House.

M. BARTHOU'S REPLY.

M. Barthou, in reply to M. Valle, said that he had explained to M. Monis that he had not intended any reflection on him in his speech and that he had nothing to add or to rectify in the account given by M. Valle of the nomination of M. Lecouturier. M. Briand had stated that all the Cabinets which had succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau had been solid in the policy pursued by the Republic during the last ten years, and he had personally played such a part in this policy that he could not dream of denying this part of which he was proud. M. Barthou then took the opportunity of further explaining that when he spoke of gangrene he was alluding to those parasite bodies which, without any legal existence, have constituted themselves around the magistracy. I was right in doing so. I called them bandits of procedure. After a brief speech by M. Briand, the following order of the day was adopted by 261 to 13 votes. The Senate, while reproving the odious and scandalous acts of certain judicial liquidators, are confident that the Government will seek out all the responsibilities and punish the guilty parties.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR AND PAN-GERMANISM.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has thrown himself into a fight on two fronts. In the Prussian Parliament he has introduced a Franchise Bill which has stamped him as a hopeless Reactionary in the eyes of the great preponderance of the population, and let loose a political agitation the like of which Germany has not known for sixty years. On the other hand, he has, both in the Press and in Parliament, taken up an attitude of independence towards the Pan-Germans which has perplexed them by its unexpectedness as much as it has perturbed them by its vigour. On Wednesday afternoon he addressed them in the Reichstag with a directness and energy which nearly made their hair stand on end with astonishment. His course is bold even to temerity. The immediate occasion of his intervention in the debate was the Mannesmann affair, which has been made the pretext of a concentrated and violent attack on the Foreign Office such as that department has seldom been called on to sustain. There is a refreshing ring of frankness and sincerity in Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's words which certainly was not the salient feature of his predecessor's brilliant but evasive oratorical efforts. The Chancellor said : "For me the decisive consideration lies in the resolution of the Diplomatic Corps of Aug. 20, 1908. By this resolution the Powers agreed to regard as a Mining Law, in the meaning of Article 112 of the Algeciras Convention, only such a one as had been laid before them by the Maghzen previous to its publication, in order that the Diplomatic Corps could convince itself whether the provisions were really in accordance with Article 112. The Mining Law of October, 7, 1908, undoubtedly does not fulfil these requirements. If, therefore, Germany recognises the Mining Law, on which the Mannesmann concession is based, as valid, she must place herself in direct opposition to the resolutions of the Diplomatic Corps of Aug. 20, 1908. We should have to say that these resolutions were not binding on us. Gentlemen, no grounds of fact, law, or politics give us the right to withdraw by ourselves from this agreement. It has been urged that such ground is to be found in the fact that the August resolutions were not in accordance with the spirit of Article 112. That in no way goes to the root of the matter, for even if the August resolutions were not in accordance with the spirit of the Algeciras Convention—I contest that, and am of the contrary opinion, that they had their origin in the spirit of the Convention—but even if the opposite were the case, the August resolutions still constitute an agreement, an unanimous agreement, of the Powers at the instigation of Germany, as to the attitude they were to take up with regard to the carrying out of Article 112 of the Algeciras Convention. If we were to pronounce ourselves not bound, it would mean nothing else than a breach of this agreement. But (with emphasis) I will never lend myself to such a policy of treaty breaking. However valuable the Mannesmann concessions may be, however regrettable it may be that they cannot be realised in their full scope, they are, at any rate, not a vital question for Germany, and therefore nothing will induce me to go back upon the word which was pledged by our policy on Aug. 20, 1908. Looked at from this point of view, all other considerations for me retire completely into the background. So far as it is possible within the limits imposed by international treaties and agreements to promote the commercial interests of the Mannesmanns we have done it, and will continue to do it in the future. Hitherto this task has not been lightened by the action of the Mannesmanns.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

MR. CHURCHILL AND THE CROWN.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)
LONDON, APRIL 2.

The *Freeman's Journal* says that no arrangement between the Cabinet and the Nationalists regarding the Budget has yet been possible.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham last night, said that it was not the Lords' veto that had produced the financial chaos, but Mr. Redmond's.

Whatever be the composition of the Second Chamber, it must have real and effective powers.

The country had to choose between constitutional revolution and solid Tariff, and land and poor law reforms which formed the Unionist programme.

LATER.

There are indications of a polemic on the subject of the Crown.

The *Daily Telegraph* denounces Mr. Churchill's criminal recklessness in dragging in the Crown and declares it is Mr. Asquith's duty to repudiate the ominous, perilous, wild words of his lieutenant.

The *Times* says the indecency of taking the Crown in pawn is only explicable by a state of desperation.

The *Morning Leader* does not sympathise with those speaking of the Throne in bated whispers. It is not a service to the Crown to pretend that it will not stand the wear and tear of daily work.

The papers are assuming an election appearance. They publish columns of manifestoes and arrangements for open air and anti-Lords' demonstrations in which the various Radical leagues are very active. Nevertheless both sides admit that they dread a General Election.

Mr. Churchill's reference to cooperation between the Crown and the House of Commons is construed as meaning that the Cabinet has decided to ask the King to promise to create Peers in the event of a Liberal victory in the Election.

The Liberal papers believe that the mere prospect of such creation will frighten the Lords into yielding and would prevent a General Election, as it is increasingly clear that the use of the Royal prerogative is the only solution of the deadlock.

AMERICAN COTTON CORNER.

Bales Expected from England.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The liner *Baltic*, which leaves Liverpool for New York to-day, takes a large quantity of cotton, the first of many consignments which are being despatched to the United States to checkmate cornering.

Twenty or thirty thousand bales are ready at Liverpool for despatch.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Further Installations.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Commonwealth has accepted tenders for wireless installations at Fremantle and Sydney with ranges of a thousand miles.

Marconigraph engineers have started to construct a station at Durban.

THE TSAR'S FREEDOM.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The Tsar, last night, for the first time in many years attended a concert in the Opera House. Military bands, totalling a thousand performers, struck up the National Anthem on his arrival, which was greeted by enthusiastic cheers. A brilliant audience was present including members of the Diplomatic Corps.

THE FURNESS COMPANY CO-PARTNERY.

Rejection by the Men.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The men have decided to discontinue the co-partnery scheme with the Furness Company which was started a year ago. They complain that the expectation of full employment has not been realised. The Labour leader, Mr. Barnes, pays a tribute to the motive of Sir Christopher Furness, but deprecates such schemes as breaking up Trades Unions and inconsistent with the principles of the Unions.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TOUR.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

Mr. Roosevelt has arrived at Naples where he was received by the Prefect on behalf of the Government.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

At Association football this afternoon, Scotland beat England by 2 goals to nil. The match was played at Glasgow.

THE LOSS OF THE "PERICLES."

Cause of Shipwreck.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Captain of the "Pericles" states that the course had been travelled many times before. He attributes the disaster to an uncharted rock, 7½ miles from the shore.

OPIUM RIOT IN CHINA.

Crops Ordered to be Rooted Up.

BATTLE BETWEEN FARMERS AND TROOPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 3.

A telegram to the *New York Herald* from Kai-yuen-fu states that the Magistrate in the district of Shansi has ordered the troops to root up opium crops. The farmers, resenting this, shut up the Magistrate at Yamen. The troops rescued him, and a pitched battle ensued. Sixty persons were killed.

AVIATOR KILLED.

Terrible Fall into the Sea.

LONDON, APRIL 2.

The aviator, M. Leblon, has been killed by a fall of 140 feet into the sea, while aeroplaning at San Sebastian.

LONDON, APRIL 3

The weight of the aeroplane fell on M. Leblon who sustained terrible injuries and concussion of the brain. He was still living when he was extricated by the motor boat. He was conveyed to the quay where he expired.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Building in Private Yards.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The French Chamber has sanctioned by 428 votes to 181 the laying down of two battleships this year in private yards. They are to be ready for service in three years. The Minister stated that the ships would be in every way equal to the latest British and German types.

MENELIK'S HEALTH.

Death Denied.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Rome despatches say an authentic telegram from Addis Abeba states that the reported death of Menelik is untrue. His condition is unchanged and the country is quiet.

THE MID-GLAMORGAN ELECTION.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The Bye-election in Mid-Glamorgan has resulted as follows:—

Gibbins, Liberal..... 8,920
Hartshorn, Labour..... 6,210

The decision of the official Liberals not to oppose the Labour candidate and of the local Liberals to disregard this decision, enhanced the interest in the contest.

THE CEYLON LEGISLATURE COMMISSION.

LONDON APRIL 1.

In reply to a question by Sir W. Bull with reference to the resignations of four members of the Ceylon Legislature Commission, Colonel Seely read the Governor's Notifications of 7th March explaining the circumstances.

TURKISH COMMANDER SHOT.

Albanian Brigand Amok.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A telegram from Constantinople states that an Albanian brigand in the street of Ipek, shot and wounded the military commander Ismail Hakki, and killed the major accompanying him.

RUSSIAN AIRSHIP FLEET.

Voted by the Duma.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

According to telegrams from St. Petersburg, the Duma has adopted the proposals of the National Defence Committee to construct an airship fleet, to increase the field howitzers and to instal the latest machinery in the artillery works.

INTERNATIONAL MARATHON RACE.

LONDON, APRIL 3.

A Swede named L. Jungstrom has won the International Marathon Race at New York in 2 hours 34 minutes 8 2-5th seconds. This constitutes a record.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

The death is announced of Bishop Barry.

[Bishop Barry has had a notable career in the Church. Son of Sir Charles Barry, R. A., he was born in 1826 and was educated at King's College London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was fourth Wrangler, was 2nd Smith's Prizeman and 1st class in the Classical Tripos in 1848. In the following year he was appointed Fellow of his College and in the same year Sub-warder of Glenalmond. Later he was Head Master at Leeds and Principal of Cheltenham College and Principal of King's College, London, from 1868 to 1883. In 1871 he was appointed Canon of Worcester and from 1881 to 1884 Canon of Westminster, while he was Chaplain to the Queen from 1875 to 1884. After leaving Westminster he was appointed Bishop of Sydney and Primate of Australia which office he held in 1884 to 1889. In that year he returned to England and became Assistant Bishop of Rochester. He was a voluminous author on religion and historical subjects.]

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

Strengthening the Triple Alliance.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, APRIL 3

Marquis San Giuliano, who was appointed Foreign Minister in the new Italian Cabinet, after Dr. Von Bethmann Hillweg left Rome, learning that the German Chancellor was still at Florence, journeyed thither yesterday to see him. The visit is regarded in Berlin and Rome as further strengthening the confidence in the policy of the Triple Alliance.

ARREST AFTER ACQUITTAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Dasurath and three others who were acquitted in the Morehal Political dacoity case were prosecuted and convicted under section 110. The accused appealed, and yesterday the conviction was quashed, but as soon as they came out of Court they were arrested in connection with the Howrah political dacoity case.

FAMOUS TEMPLE DESTROYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

The famous temple of Bhubaneswar near Kuri has been completely burnt down, several cows and eight men were burnt to death.

THE POLLARD CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Mr. Justice Wallis, yesterday, postponed the hearing of the application filed by Mr. Pollard for an injunction to restrain Mr. Rouse from removing the children out of Madras till Tuesday next. In the Small Cause Court yesterday the hearing was resumed of the suits filed by various members of the Pollard troupe against Mr. Pollard and adjourned till the 8th instant.

A LESSON FROM NASIK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

The *Pioneer* devotes a leading article on the Nasik murder trial. It asks, "what is the remedy for this state of affairs?" The reply of "a United Bengal" is characteristic enough, more talk, more politics, more patriotic endeavour in the most uncertain sense of the expression. The young idea to be taught to take an increasing interest in politics of the right stamp, the politics, that is, presumably of Surendranath Banerjee and his following. What is wanted surely is that the leaders of the people should refrain from dragging mere youths into the vortex of politics. There should be less preaching to students on political matters and more attention paid to ensuring the quiet prosecution of studies.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 2.

A meeting of the leading Hindus and Mahomedans of Peshawar was held in the Municipal Office, where it was decided to raise Rs. 40,000 by public subscription and to distribute the money amongst the looted shopkeepers. Rs. 13,000 was collected on the spot. The Peshawar Municipal Committee will also give Rs. 10,000.

ARREST UNDER THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
FARIDPUR, APRIL 2.

Babu Bisnuacharan Roy, whose houses were searched previously, was arrested this morning in his village house at Madhabpur. Some quantity of gunpowder was found at the search.

THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Next Tuesday's meeting of the Legislative Council promises to be lengthy, considering that the interpellations number 110, and there are besides eleven resolutions. The Budget will also be presented.

THE INDO-AFGHAN FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 2.

It is understood that the Amir has nominated a Commission for the delimitation of certain parts of the Inde-Afghan Frontier regarding which disputes have arisen within the last few years. His Majesty is anxious that a settlement should be reached which will prevent a recurrence of the incidents such as those of Torkam in the Khyber and Karlarchi on the Kurram Border.

THE "BEDARI" SEDITION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, APRIL 2.

Ishri Prashad, editor of "Bedari," has appealed against the sentence of 3 years' hard labour and 9 months' simple imprisonment in the sedition and defamation cases against him. The appeal will be heard on the 23rd instant.

BEFORE the Royal Commission on divorce on March 16, Lord Gorell presiding, some interesting evidence was given. The first witness called was Sir Francis Piggott, Chief Justice of Hong-Kong, who in giving evidence on the question of domicile, said there was a master mariner in Hong-Kong whose legal domicile was Scottish, and after one of his voyages he found it necessary to institute divorce proceedings. Because his domicile was in Scotland he had to go there to present his petition, although the alleged misconduct occurred in Hong-Kong. The evidence, which was very voluminous, had to be taken on commission, and in the end the Scottish Court, finding the misconduct proved, pronounced a decree of divorce, but held that they could not cite the co-respondent, who was in Hong-Kong. The petitioner incurred very heavy costs, and the result of his wife's infidelity was his own bankruptcy. Sir Francis suggested that where a court had jurisdiction in divorce it should also have jurisdiction against the co-respondent.

THE VICEROY AT AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
AGRA, APRIL 3.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Minto arrived at Agra on Saturday morning, and were met on the platform by Mr. Cobb, the Commissioner, and Colonel Warren, 3rd Brahmans, Commanding the Troops. Their Excellencies motored to the Circuit House, where they were met by Lady Eileen Elliot, who had just returned from the Kadir Cup competition. In the evening Sikandra was visited, and to-day their Excellencies will visit the Taj and Fatehpur Sikri.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Cost of Police Activity Criticised.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 3.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the budget was taken up for discussion, in the course of which attention was drawn to the enormous rise in expenditure, and to the larger payments to counsel and others in connection with the prosecution of anarchical cases, also to the expenses incurred by Criminal Investigation Department. The revised estimate for the current year was Rs. 2,23,000 against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 192,000. For the coming year provision has been made for an increased expenditure of Rs. 3,10,000. About 30 members took part in the discussion, touching on various subjects of local interest.

His Honour closed the discussion with a lengthy speech, dwelling on the rules which governed the business of the Council. Referring to shortness of time given for discussion, His Honour said that it would not be possible to arrange for material extension. The Lieutenant-Governor next dealt with the question of increased expenditure on sanitation particularly referring to water supply and drainage. Dealing with the question of education he informed the Council that between the years 1906-07 to 1910-11 the total sum provided in the education budget had risen from 231 lakhs to over 59 lakhs. With regard to the question of the removal of the Calcutta Presidency College to a better site outside the city, he said that the Government had decided that the College should be retained on its present site. In conclusion Sir Edward Baker hoped that all the members would co-operate with the Government, which would alone modify future discussion in the Council.

At next Monday's meeting the Police Bill will be passed, and it is hoped the Council will adjourn sine die.

TWO BRAHMIN LADIES ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DACCA, APRIL 2.

The case of two highly-connected Brahmin ladies of Bhatpara, Narayanganj, who are alleged to have murdered recently a ce villager for attempting to assault them at the dead of night, has been transferred from the Court of Mr. Seaton, Sub-Divisional Officer, Narayanganj, who had granted them bail, to the Court of Mr. Lamborn, Additional Magistrate. The latter cancelled the bail. Trailakhyanath Bose, Vakil, moved the District Judge, who after hearing the Vakil and the Public Prosecutor, granted them bail as he thought there was no force in the argument of the Crown that the accused might tamper with the prosecution witnesses.

COMPLETE LOSS OF REASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, APRIL 2.

Mike Elias, the well-known Billiards Champion of India, was placed before the Commissioner of Police to-day, charged with attempting to commit suicide.

After evidence had been taken, it was decided that he had completely lost his reason. It was said that ever since he met John Roberts, he had displayed unusual excitement and another cause attributed to his insanity was that a girl to whom he was deeply attached had thrown him over.

He will be shortly removed to a lunatic asylum.

GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Report of the Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, APRIL 3.

About this time last year, a small Committee consisting of Mr. Wood, President, Messrs. Finney, Burt and Noel Paton, members, with Captain Osborne R. E., Secretary, reported upon the introduction of grain elevators in India. Their report is being printed and will be published for criticism. It has been held that elevators might prove useful in certain places, but these should be provided by the trade and not by the railways. Mr. Noel Paton has appended a minute of dissent.

HALLEY'S COMET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, APRIL 3.

Preparations on an extensive scale are being made at the Kodaikanal Observatory to observe and photograph Halley's Comet, when it passes over the sun in May next.

IN May the torpedo department of Woolwich Arsenal will be removed to Greenock, on the Clyde. The change will affect some 500 workmen.

ACCORDING to Reuter's Agency the Russian Government has lately received information that two Persian bands numbering about 3,000 well-armed men are operating near Tabriz to the menace of the city and the foreign interests in the vicinity. The foreign settlements being isolated and the Russian garrison having last November been reduced to 500 men, these are the only troops available for their defence, and the situation is regarded as dangerous. The Persian Government has been informed that unless it takes steps to deal with these bands the Russian Government will be obliged to move troops from Tiflis nearer to the frontier. It has been further intimated that it is the sincere desire of Russia to avoid despatching further troops across the border, and that except in the case of real danger to foreigners there is no intention of increasing the garrison. It has long been the intention of the Russian Government to withdraw its troops, and they would have left Persia some time ago had it not been for the unfriendly demonstration of the Mejliss. The reappearance of armed bands, it is pointed out, cannot conduce to assist the Russian Government to carry out its desired policy in this respect.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

Formal Opening by the Governor.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, formally opened the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana on Saturday afternoon, at Wodehouse Road.

The Gymkhana grounds were beautifully laid out for the occasion and a large number of ladies and gentlemen attended. The members of the Commercial Gymkhana were "At Home" and the Native Infantry Band which was present by the kind permission of the Colonel and the officers, played a selection of music.

His Excellency arrived at 6 o'clock and was received by Mr. C. E. Robinson, and the Hon. A. Hill Trevor at the gate.

His Excellency was then conducted to the verandah where special seats were provided. Amongst those present on the occasion were: Sir Basil Scot, Mr. Justice Beaman, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. E. M. Pross, Dr. Turner, Mr. H. E. Byrning, Mr. H. G. Clarke, Mr. G. D. Traylen, Mr. H. G. Hyde, Mr. J. Welsh, Mr. A. K. Leslie and others.

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor presented to his Excellency the members of the Gymkhana Committee and the Governor taking his seat, the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor requested His Excellency to formally declare open the Gymkhana.

The Hon. A. Hill Trevor said:—With your Excellency's permission I will now give you a short account of this Gymkhana Club. The want of a Club where the European Managers and Assistants of the Trading Community could enjoy their spare time, and where they could indulge in healthy outdoor sports had long been felt in this City, and at a meeting called to discuss this project it was decided by the heads of the various Firms that an effort should be made with this end in view. I was therefore asked in the year 1906 to approach Government and to request that a piece of land might be granted for this purpose. I received the immediate support of Lord Lamington and his Council, the result of which was that we were given this ground which up till then had been used for various purposes, and lastly as a Camp for Government peons. We regret, Sir, that we are not able to shew you a photograph of what the ground was like at that time, but you will, we hope, be pleased at the way in which it is now kept and looked after which shews better than anything else the interest which all the Members take in the Club. We venture to think that we could not possess a finer site than this or one which is in every way as suitable and conveniently placed for our requirements, and we shall always remember Lord Lamington and his Council with deep gratitude. The ground was handed over to us on June 6th, 1906, and a tent was erected in April, 1907; this we used until September of that year, when we were able to hold the first Committee Meeting in the Club House. The Tennis Courts were opened in February, 1907, and since then we have laid out Croquet Grounds and a Bowling Green. The funds required for all this work were raised by debentures and by subscriptions kindly given by the Firms, and also by many kind friends who were interested in the scheme. The best proof I can offer your Excellency as shewing how thoroughly this Club is appreciated and made use of is that although the interest on the Debentures was guaranteed by the Trades' Association, that Association has never been asked to pay this, and also that the Club has paid for everything it possesses and has a substantial balance in the Bank. This satisfactory state of affairs is largely due to the careful way in which the interests of the Club are looked after. The Managing Committee are elected from those Members who are heads of Firms and also from among Assistants, and they devote a large portion of their spare time in promoting the welfare of this Club. We hope that the Casket will recall to your memory this Club, and that you will be pleased to think that during the time of your Governorship this Club, which has given so much pleasure, was completed. In conclusion, I desire as President and on behalf of the Committee and Members to thank you very sincerely for your presence here this evening, and to inform your Excellency that the Government of this Presidency can always rely on the hearty and loyal support of the European Trading Community of the City.

A silver casket with a suitable inscription was then presented to his Excellency.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir George Clarke addressing the gathering said: "Mr. Hill Trevor, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The account you have given us of the inception and development of this most necessary Gymkhana Club is most encouraging, because it shows that a want can be supplied when steps are taken to bring it to notice and to organise the means of meeting it. The important European Trading Community of Bombay must have had great need not only of a place for healthful recreation, but of a meeting ground for social intercourse. In London, one perhaps comes to regard a Club as a place with snug corners, which are generally occupied by some one else, where one can read and write in complete peace, and where billiards alone represent physical exercise. In the open air life of India all is different, and the Gymkhana naturally and frequently plays the double role of the Social Club and the place of physical recreation. Managers and Assistants of Trading Community, just like Governors in these strenuous days, must submit to a great deal of hard work indoors, and it is, therefore, most desirable that they should have opportunities of forgetting work for a time and engaging in health-giving games or in pleasant social communion.

"I can well understand how my predecessor Lord Lamington, who always had the interests of the people of Bombay at heart, warmly took up the matter when Mr. Hill Trevor approached him four years ago. Government in giving land for this and other Gymkhanas along the sea front have shown their wish to do all they can to promote physical exercise, and the effect of all these well kept grounds has been to improve the amenities of Bombay. I congratulate you on this charming site and on all you have done to fit it so admirably for your requirements. It may be, in years to come, when the reclamation is carried out, as it must be, that you will not be quite so near to the sea as now are; but it does no good to anticipate, disadvantages, and meanwhile you have, I hope, all that you need in the present.

"I am very glad to know that your finances are in a flourishing state and that you have an excellent Managing Committee to watch over your interests. The Firms and the friends who generously assisted in the early stages of the movement must feel great satisfaction in seeing its complete success and in noting the happiness which it has promoted. Outdoor exercise is essential to the health of Europeans in India, and I imagine that the evil reputation which Bombay had in the distant past was not due, as was then supposed, to the climate, but ignorance of the means of leading healthy lives. We have more knowledge now, and while sometimes we may find Bombay a little oppressive and enervating, we realize that it has become the healthiest city in the East and we are able with due care to maintain our energies and to carry on our work.

"In starting all movements such as that which led to the creation of this Gymkhana Club, there is generally some one individual hopeful, earnest and energetic to whom the success is largely due. I am sure you all feel that your Club owes much to Mr. Hill Trevor who espoused the cause so warmly and devoted himself to bring it to the happy conclusion we see to-day.

"I thank you for the beautiful casket which I shall always keep in memory of an Institution which came into existence during the period of my life in Bombay, and which must confer an immense benefit on your community. I cordially wish prosperity, and full Membership to the Commercial Gymkhana Club which I have great pleasure in declaring to be open."

THE LATE MRS. DAVAR.

WE regret to announce the death, which took place on Saturday morning at her residence on Malabar Hill, Bombay, of Mrs. D. D. Davar, the wife of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar of the Bombay High Court. The deceased had been ailing for the last two months and notwithstanding the best medical aid she expired on Saturday.

IN her time one of the most powerful fighting units in the Navy, the battleship "Acheron," formerly known as the "Northumberland," is to be converted into a coal hulk at the end of this month.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

HOME POLITICS.

The Government's Intentions.

MR. ASQUITH SAYS THE ABSOLUTE VETO MUST GO.

London, March 20.

In the course of a speech at Oxford yesterday the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) said the recent general election created a position unforeseen by all parties, and it was only after hesitation that he and his colleagues concluded it was their duty to remain in office. The Budget must be pressed forward with promptitude and despatch in order to set right the unexampled financial confusion produced by the Lords. A rationally constituted Second Chamber was desirable—not a Chamber overwhelmingly and undisguisedly partisan. The debate upon the subject in the House of Lords showed a desire that the ancient structure should be disguised with a coat of democratic whitewash. The Liberals demanded a Second Chamber built upon a democratic basis, thus preventing a chronic deadlock in the legislative arena. The country had declared itself predominantly Liberal. The absolute veto must go.

The "Times," commenting upon the speech, declares "Mr. Asquith and his friends mean to preserve the Second Chamber as a sham and a screen. That is a new democratic conception of English constitutional government. The gem of the Government's reform scheme will be found in clause 63 of the South Africa Act."

SPEECH BY MR. CHURCHILL.

Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Local Government Board, speaking yesterday at Manchester, said:—

"I am not frightened by the idea of a single Chamber, and I do not attach the importance to the question which some do. If a Second Chamber be established in the future it must be based on the votes of the great masses of wage-earning population. The Government's reforms regarding the House of Lords will be tabled next Tuesday. They will include the late Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's resolution, strengthened by Mr. Asquith in one or two particulars. The debate on the resolutions will commence on the 29th inst. The Budget has been misrepresented and misunderstood in Ireland, but the Lords must be made to swallow both the veto and the Budget. I do not believe that Parliament will come to an untimely end through the Budget failing."

LORD LANSDOWNE'S POLICY.

The "Standard" summarises Lord Lansdowne's Second Chamber policy as follows:—"The powers of the House of Lords are not to be weakened. The number of Peers is to be reduced, but the whole of the Peers are to select their representatives from their own body, while others will sit without election by virtue of their public services. The Government of the day will also select a number of Peers with a tenure long enough not to be influenced by general elections. The principle of life Peerages will be extended to cover the representation of all schools of political thought and all the great interests of the country."

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

The record of the Women's Social and Political Union for the past year is as follows: £21,686 collected, 20,000 meetings addressed, 294 suffragettes arrested, 163 imprisoned, 110 hunger strikes 36, suffragettes forcibly fed.

The Hope Diamond.

A FUTILE SEARCH.

The New York "Herald's" correspondent at Singapore states that a diver recently explored the wreck of the French liner La Seyne with the expectation of finding the celebrated Hope Diamond, which was believed to have been brought on board by M. Habib, a well-known diamond merchant, who went down with the vessel. The diver recovered the ship's safe, but the missing diamond was not in it.

Disastrous Storm.

800 JAPANESE DROWNED.

Reuter's correspondent at Tokio states that a violent storm occurred on the east coast of Japan yesterday, and wrecked 50 fishing boats, with the result that 800 persons perished.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).—Major D. H. McNeile, pro tem. Squadron Commander, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major W. S. Fraser permitted to retire. Dated 2nd February.

Captain R. O'B. Taylor, Squadron Officer, to be pro tem Squadron Commander, vice Major D. H. McNeile seconded. Dated 2nd February.

Major J. Craik, pro tem Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hudson, C.I.E., appointed Commandant. Dated 4th February.

29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).—Captain W. J. Lambert, Squadron Officer, to be Squadron Commander, vice Major A. W. Wardon permitted to retire. Dated 7th February.

45th Rattray's Sikhs.—Major E. A. Jacques, Double Company Commander, 14th Sikhs, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major F. T. Stewart granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 9th February.

95th Russell's Infantry.—Captain E. G. W. Pratt, pro tem Double Company Commander is confirmed in that appointment, vice Major T. C. Browning permanently appointed to the Cantonment Magistrates' Department. Dated 30th December.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Captain H. M. Turton, Double Company Commander, 123rd Outram's Rifles, to be attached in the same capacity. Dated 22nd January.

109th Infantry.—Major H.G. Walker, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major P. C. Searle, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Brevet Colonel H. S. Hazelgrove granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 7th January.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, APRIL 2.

Brigadier General E. T. Gasbrell, Indian Army, has assumed command of the Madras Brigade.

FROM January 1, 1911, Bishopsgate-street Within and Bishopsgate-street Without, London, will be incorporated under the one name of Bishopsgate. The renumbering will be so arranged as to preserve the continuity of certain historic mercantile houses.

THE PESHAWAR RELICS.

Arrival in Rangoon.

Rangoon, March 2.

When the "Lama" reached her moorings on Tuesday afternoon and was made fast dense crowds lined the streets along the route of the procession, while on the wharf were the reception committee consisting of Pagoda Trustees U Po Tha, U Po Aung, U Po Kyin, U Po Myaing, U Tu, U Ne Dun, U Po Myat, U Lan and U Po Min; U Po Si, Akunwun of Rangoon Town; U Ne Dun, Eastern Division Magistrate, and elders U Po Thein, U Po La, U Shwe Go, U Po Thoung, Shwe Zan Aung, U Ba, U Maung and a crowd of well-dressed Burmese men, women and children. On boarding the vessel the reception committee were met by Mr. Taw Sein Ko and the Burma Buddhist deputation who received the relics from the Viceroy in Calcutta, and conducted to the upper deck where on the windward side the relics, were being guarded. The gold casket containing the relics, which is valued at Rs. 3,500, and which was presented by the Viceroy, was then exposed to view and all made obeisance. The gold casket has an inscription upon it which states that the relics contained therein are believed to be particles of the bones of the Buddha, but that the inscription on the original copper casket in which the relics were discovered had not yet been properly deciphered. The inscription also states the date of the finding of the relics and that the casket had been presented by H. E. the Viceroy of India and the date. The original copper casket, as far as the deciphering has taken place, states that the relics are the bone relics, of the Buddha enshrined by Emperor Kanishka. The inscription is in the Kharoshti character and some characters remain yet to be deciphered. After the reception committee had viewed the casket, the general public were allowed aboard ship. Many photographs were taken those in charge very courteously tendering every facility. While these ceremonies were taking place on board ship a gorgeous procession with a "sinbudaw" (white elephant) with "anyein" dancing girls was approaching the wharf from Poozoondoung. This procession which consisted of gaily attired "nates," fairies, "beloos" and many other Burmese mythical characters fantastically clothed with gold head pieces and parasols and which was known as the Poozoondoung Buddhists deputation under U. Po Tha, was to convey the relics to China Street and Strand Road. On their arriving at the wharf about 4 p.m. the relics were brought ashore by U Po Tha accompanied by the deputation and others and safely ensconsed under a miniature golden pagoda on the elephant's back. Meantime numerous Burmese orchestras kept up a continual din. Just as the procession was about to leave Brooking Street the Lanmadaw procession under U Su, with nearly all the men and women dressed in white, and all carrying white umbrellas, arrived at Brooking Street wharf. They also had a number of "nats" and other characters fantastically garbed with golden headpieces including the "Sule nat," a gorgeous "wran" or sedan chair and a handsome "nat" statue in silver and gold on a platform. The procession started with Maung Ne Dun, Eastern Division Magistrate, and U Po Si, leading. They were followed by the Pagoda Trustees, elders and the Poozoondoung procession, the "sinbudaw" being drawn by men, women and children by aid of ropes, the Lanmadaw procession following. At the police and honorary magistrates' courts building a stop was made where the clerks of the different courts who had decorated the building served refreshments to the processionists. At China Street the head of the procession stopped to enable the Lanmadaw procession take the lead. The sinbudaw was then drawn up to the "wan" and the Golden Casket transferred and the route to the Shwe Dagon resumed. The crowds at this point and all along the line of procession to the Pagoda were very large. All along the line to the Pagoda at intervals were refreshment stalls, and after passing the railway bridge into Pagoda Road, pandals and decorations and refreshment stalls were to be seen; at Mrs. Hla Oun's, U Po Aung's, U Ba Byu's Tan Po Chong's and at all the rest houses at the steps of the Pagoda, and up them to the platform, where the women of all parts of Rangoon dispensed hospitality. The procession reached Simpson Road, at which were the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady White, shortly after 6 p.m., and when it had passed his Honour drove back to Government House, the lateness of the hour making the original plan of meeting the relics on the Pagoda platform not feasible. On reaching the Pagoda the relics were escorted to the treasure house of the Trustees on the platform where the gold casket was exposed to view until 9 p.m. Many people visited this point during the evening. The relics were then locked up in a safe in the strong room and two police sentries from the Cantonment guard were posted outside.

On Wednesday morning the relics were exposed to view in the crystal case, through which they can be distinctly seen. The relics are about three-quarters of an inch in length; two are of a reddish hue while the other is of a creamy white. They will be exposed to view until Sunday when they will be taken to Mandalay by train, without stop, the request of the Toungoo Buddhists for a stop at that point having to be declined as the programme is already made out. There will be a large meeting of Buddhists at the Shwe Dagon when Mr. Marshall's speech in Calcutta will be read out in Burmese. The ceremony attending the arrival and conveying of the relics to the Shwe Dagon was most impressive. The attendances at the Shwe Dagon are very large and the donations in keeping with the crowds.

In answer to the call for a general meeting the assembly was so enormous at the Shwe Dagon on Thursday morning that the trustees found it impracticable to carry out their original intention of reading Mr. Marshall's history of the discovery of the relics in Burmese. Several thousand copies of Mr. Marshall's address, printed in the vernacular, were distributed instead, and then a meeting was held of the trustees, the elders and a number of prominent Buddhists.

BUDDHISM IN ENGLAND.

BUDDHISM in England is stated to be making progress—calmly and with dignity, as Buddhism should, and without the beating of drums and the clashing of cymbals, as one of its adherents, Mr. Reginald Farrer, puts it.

Mr. Farrer, who is a cousin of the late Lord Farrer and the author of "The Anne-Queen's Chronicle," "In a Yorkshire Garden," and other works, was announced to lecture under the direction of the Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland on "Religion of Happiness," but illness prevented his carrying out this engagement.

Mr. Farrer's lecture was to have dealt with Buddhism from its optimistic aspect, many people in England having regarded it hitherto simply from a pessimistic point of view.

CATHOLIC, BUT NOT DOGMATIC.

"European accounts," said Mr. Farrer to a reporter, "deal with Buddhism as if it were a religion of despair, instead of being a religion of the most complete optimism ever formulated. Buddhism is the one religion which is absolutely catholic. It has no dogmas, but a system of philosophy applied to every detail of life. It lays stress on action rather than on belief."

Mr. Farrer has been a Buddhist in belief for ten years. Two years ago, when he was in Ceylon, he was formally received into the Buddhist faith. He stated yesterday that the cult of Buddhism was moving extremely satisfactorily, though not with outward manifestations. The work was not propagandist in character. There were no formal conversions and baptisms. All that was sought was to put before people what Buddhism really was. A better understanding of the religion was being gradually spread abroad and the number of people interested in it was increasing.

UNCONSCIOUS BUDDHISTS.

All over Europe there were a great many people who, whether they knew it or not, held the essential ideas of the Buddhist faith. But there were not many who had actually been received, though there might be a certain number in America.

About a year ago a Buddhist monk came to England from Burmah and delivered one or two lectures. He has now returned to Burmah.

The temporary Buddhist book-shop which was opened in Bloomsbury has been closed; but Buddhist literature can be obtained at the new headquarters of the movement at 41, Great Russel Street, W.C.

The tribulations of the Dalai Lama are viewed by Mr. Farrer with the utmost equanimity. The Buddhism of Tibet, he says, is a degraded religion, and the Dalai Lama has no authority to speak for the Buddhist faith.

SCOTTISH SCHOOLS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

Some Quaint Features.

In his book on "Scottish Education," published by the Cambridge University Press, Dr. John Kerr gives some quaint details of Scottish school and University life in the olden days. An early reference to Edinburgh is of date 1498, when, owing to the plague, the magistrates ordered the schools to "scail" (the far iliar old Scots term for dismissing), and that country children should go home and remain there "till God provide remedy." The advantages of making the capital an educational centre were realised centuries ago, for in 1562 James Henderson, a burgess, is recorded as offering to build "ane faire scule to mak pepill cum to the toun." It is a curious fact that having, about the Reformation time, got the control of the grammar schools wrested from the Church the Town Councils were exceedingly jealous of any rivalry, and by severe penalties, tried to prevent unlicensed schools being opened. This attempt to maintain a practical monopoly of education does not seem, however, to have been successful. Of course, though ecclesiastical control was broken in the burghs, it was strong in rural districts from the Reformation onwards, and even in the towns a master seems to have had to satisfy the Presbytery as to his soundness of doctrine. "After being tried it by the Kirk" is a common expression regarding appointments.

THE SCHOOLMASTER'S ATTAINMENTS AND HARDSHIPS.

A marked contrast is presented between the care exercised in appointing the old-world schoolmaster and the efforts to keep him creditably once appointed. Translation of classic authors at sight seems to have been a common requirement. Discussing Knox's great principle, that rich and poor alike should continue at study "until the commonwealth have profit of them," Dr. Kerr remarks that the Latin—which, of course, was then the common language of educated men in all countries—was spoken in school by masters teaching and pupils learning. But he says, "we are not shut up to the conclusion that Latin, for its own sake, was a subject of instruction to every pupil in the class. . . . It is pretty certain that Knox did not intend that the embryonic handicraftsman, who was to make a profitable exercise of his life, should waste his time in grinding at Latin grammar." French, from the close connection between the two countries, was taught in Scottish schools before the Reformation. With all his varied attainments, the teachers had often a hard job to subsist, and we find salaries eked out with a "kairtful of curfes," or a "stand (scit) of clayths." Payments in meal were common. An Aberdeen master of 1620, appealing for an increase of salary, complains "he has not ane stiperd quhilk may encourage ane honest man to walk in sic a toilsum calling with cheerfulness."

LONG HOURS AND FEW HOLIDAYS.

The school hours in olden days were tremendous—almost incredible in these days when outcry is made about home lessons and going messages. "Throughout the 16th and 17th centuries the hours of school attendance were inordinately long, commencing at 5 or 6 in the morning, and continuing, with a break of two hours during the day, till 6 in the evening . . . Even in the 18th century the attendance on some of the grammar schools was not less than eight hours." The scholars of to-day may be willing to know the ancient benefactors of their kin, and pass a vote of thanks in memory, we quote this sentence—"In the Town Council of Dunbar is due the credit of setting the example of half holidays." Saturday, it seems, was only a holiday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon. However, the school year of our forefathers had some queer institutions to break the monotony. There were free days when the scholars went out to cut rushes, with which the earthen floor was strewed. Long before a school medical officer was dreamt of Perth Town Council thoughtfully fixed the holidays to avoid the period of "green fruit and pease which do occasion diseases." Candlemas offerings were a regular feature. Each 2d. of February, every scholar was expected to bring the teacher a present in accordance with the wealth of his parents, and after this joyful function a holiday was given. In country districts this practice lasted till the beginning of the 19th century. A relic of barbarism was school cock-fighting. These fights were regular functions, attended by the "nobility and gentry" of the district. Each pupil was supposed to bring a bird, and the cocks slain in the fray, and those that would not fight, became the perquisite of the schoolmaster, who also got a piece of money from those who did not contribute to the function otherwise.

"BAERING OUT" AFFRAYS.

Holidays were a topic of serious trouble about the Reformation period, grave and reverend rulers in Kirk and State objecting to Popish festivals, while, needless to say, the scholars' theology was much more accommodating. "Barring out" the masters was a common form of mutiny. For instance, in 1637, the pupils of Edinburgh High School barricaded the entrance, and proudly and contemptuously held it against the Lord Provost and the bailies, who were compelled to ding in pieces one of the doors." Eight years later occurred the still-remembered tragedy of Bailie Macmorran, who, having gone down with attendants to quell another emeute in the same school, was shot dead as the door was being forced. How lawless were the schoolboys of that age is illustrated by another affray at Aberdeen, in 1606, when the scholars held out in the school, and made it a "pirates cave" with a vengeance, "with guns, swords, pistols, and other weapons, spoiling and taking poor folks' gear, geese, fowls and other rivers (victuals), and repyning altogether to the discipline of the master." In Aberdeen about the same time a writing master was attacked on the street, and seriously wounded "with dirks and battles" wielded by little hands that should have held the pen.

NO SPARING OF THE ROD.

Incidents like these make it less surprising that the discipline was of Spartan severity. Dr. Kerr quotes, though the instance this time is from south of the Border, a weird account of how an old-world master was required, among other qualifications to give demonstration of his skill with the birch. It is set forth in solemn official regulations. "Then shall the Bedell purvay (provide) for every master in Gramer a shrewde (mischievous) Boy whom the master in Gramer shall bete openly in the Scoys, and the master in Gramer shall give the Boys a Grote for his labour, and another Grote to hym that provydeth the Rode." Whether a groat represented fair recompense for the pains taken by the "shrewd" scholar, the "corpus vile" on whom a new master experimented, the chronicle does not record; there is no mention of a strike, or strike back, for higher wages. One of the quaintest references in connection with old Scottish schools is to the "queelin (cooling) stane"—an Aberdeenshire institution. "This," says Dr. Kerr, "was a smooth, flat stone on which offenders were made to sit after their unprotected and overheated article had been subjected to the discipline of the birch or tawse," though, he adds, whether the cooling stone was meant as an additional punishment, or as a grateful alleviation of suffering, must be left to conjecture. Dunbar Town Council seems to have been a particularly enlightened and liberal body in educational affairs, for two hundred years ago, we read, they concluded that discipline was best where corporal punishment was least, though they decreed that after admonition had failed, the master was not to "spare the child for his much crying."

It is noteworthy that the "feeding of children" problem was before our ancestors many generations ago. At Anstruther, in the sixteenth century, "attendance at school was made a condition of the poor receiving alms. Poor children who attended school were allowed three hours daily for seeking their meat through the town. If food was still wanting, the Kirk Session provided it." The wonder is, considering how poor was the living even of those not dependent on charity, and how toilsome their lot, that Scotland produced the notable race it did. Will our present system of universal coddling give better results?

MUNSHIRAM, clerk of the Court of Wards, Lahore, who absconded after misappropriating jewellery and cash worth about Rs. 40,000 has been made to disgorge almost all the property misappropriated by him.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes:—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warnings—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Stores, etc.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

VIOLENCE SCENE IN THE REICHSTAG.

Parliamentary manners in Germany are suffering severely under the prevailing political excitement. The Reichstag was on Thursday afternoon again shaken by a tempest of passion such as seldom sweeps over that dull and apathetic assembly. Once more the wind was raised by that arch-Conservative, Herr von Oldenburg, author of the famous dictum that the Emperor should at any time be able to tell a Lieutenant to take ten men and close the Reichstag. This saying is quoted or referred to in nearly every one of the hundreds of Socialistic meetings which are at present held every week in Germany, and new fuel has been added to the fire that it has kindled. Herr von Oldenburg had been criticised by a couple of South German Radicals and a Socialist for some disparaging remarks he had uttered with regard to the military capacities of the non-Prussian States. He replied that their attack merely amused him "since these three gentlemen in personal matters have absolutely no understanding for the point of honour." Instantaneously a perfect pandemonium broke loose on the left side of the House. Members jumped up from their seats and gesticulated wildly. Above the din could be heard shouts of "Pfui," "Order," "What does the President say?" "Out with the fellow."

Dr. Spahn, Vice-President, who is influential in the councils of the Centre, was in the chair. He rose from his seat, and said something, but his words were completely inaudible. Herr Haussmann, one of the members included in Herr von Oldenburg's contemptuous allusion, could hardly be heard, in spite of his powerful voice, as he retorted briefly to the insult that had been flung at him. There was another outburst of stentorian appeals to the Vice-President as he resumed his seat. A Socialist attempted to ascend the tribune to continue the debate. His colleagues crowded round him, and apparently endeavoured to dissuade him from speaking till the incident had been settled to their liking. He, however, persisted but through the angry murmur that filled the Chamber his observations failed to reach the galleries. Dr. Mugdan, a Radical, now rose, and asked the Vice-President whether he had administered a call to order to the impetuous Conservative. Dr. Spahn thereupon stated that he had pronounced Herr von Oldenburg's expression to be "inadmissible in this House." This only made matters worse. The entire Left roared at the chair, "That's not enough; call him to order!" A fiery protest from the Socialist Herr Ledebour, that the incident should be rehension awoke another squall, but he did not shake the Vice-President in his interpretation of his duties. The War Minister continued the debate, but nobody paid the slightest attention to him, the whole House being divided into little groups excitedly discussing the personal episode. At the next pause the National Liberal, Dr. Paasche, himself an ex-Vice-President, intervened with the remark that his party also were of opinion that it was insufficient to characterise so grave an insult of a member of the House merely as "inadmissible." Two or three deputies, including Baron Hertling, the Centre leader had meanwhile been busy round the chair, making eager representations to Dr. Spahn, who now rose and said: I really have no objection to administering a call to order—(laughter)—and I also see no reason against administering it retrospectively. True, I thought that the statement I had made was sufficient. I therefore call Herr von Oldenburg to order on account of his remark. At the conclusion of the debate on the order of the day, during the further course of which a Socialist, with characteristic contrast, was twice called to order for speaking of "the contemptible system of postal administration," the Oldenburg incident was raised once more. A lively and embittered altercation culminated in the Conservative Hotspur declaring that "Of course, he at any time stood at the disposal" of the two Radicals, whom he had pronounced to be defective in the matter of honour. This was construed by Herr Haussmann as a challenge to a duel, but Count Schwerin, who had now taken the chair, did not share this view. In spite of repeated warnings from the President, Herr Haussmann continued in a crescendo of invective, which ended: "We cannot keep up personal intercourse with Herr von Oldenburg, and we will in future have nothing whatever to do with this Don Quixote." This sally brought down upon him, too, a call to order, and raised another din, amid which the President announced that the House was adjourned for the Easter holidays, till April 12.

BALKAN LEAGUE.

The various reports with regard to the visits of the Balkan monarchs to St. Petersburg and Constantinople afford much food for discussion to the Austrian Press. According to to-day's official report, the visit of the Prince of Montenegro may also be regarded as certain, and the conclusion drawn here is that the outline of the plan for the projected Balkan League is becoming continually more distinct. Meanwhile, the visit of the Bulgarian King and Queen to Constantinople appears to cause some difficulty in the minds of the Turkish dignitaries. It has been resolved that on their arrival they will be met, not by the Sultan, but by the Grand Vizier, and conducted on foot to the Imperial tent, where the Sultan will greet the King by a handshake and the Queen by a deep obeisance and handshake, but without bestowing any kiss upon the Royal fingers. During the drive over the short distance to the Sultan's Yacht, Queen Eleonore will sit by the Sultan, King Ferdinand following in a second carriage with the Heir Apparent. In the Servian Colony at Vienna it is declared, that the journey of King Peter to Constantinople is intended to pave the way for closer relations, between the two States. It is also said that the Crown Prince Alexander of Servia will be betrothed to Princess Schadis Sultana, aged 24, fourth daughter of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid. Some credence is attached to this report, Princess Schadis is one of the ladies who recently left the entourage of Abdul Hamid at Saloniks for Constantinople. The betrothal of a Turkish princess to a foreign prince not holding the orthodox faith would be a startling event, as for centuries only one such case has occured. Formerly such unions were frequent. Sultan Soliman II. (1520-1566), whose son Selim II. (1566-1574) married Cecilia Venier, daughter of the Venetian Doge, issued a family order, according to which Imperial princesses could only be united with house officials and princes only with female slaves. The single exception was the marriage of the sister of the Sultan Abdul Hamid with Mahommed V. Princess Munire in 1857 was also married to the Mahammedan Prince El Hany of Egypt.

THE agency agreement between the Allan and City steamship lines terminated on March 25. It is intended to concentrate in Liverpool the management of the Ellerman Line fleets under one roof.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

Mill Management in Bombay.

On the 16th of March, the Hon. Mr. G. H. Armstrong, as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, delivered a highly interesting, well-informed and an extremely able speech, which we are sure, will be read with pleasure and profit, not only by the industrial and commercial communities of Bombay, but by the public at large. India has been fortunate, this year, in having bumper crops and the export season has been extremely brisk. But that is not all. The American cotton crop having partially failed, the Indian producers of this fibre are simply coining gold. The world's consumption of American cotton is estimated at 12·1 crore bales, whilst this year's out-turn is estimated to be only 10·5 crore bales. This has forced up the price of cotton locally, to the great detriment of our mill-industry which has been struggling for years past against various adverse circumstances. The opinions expressed by Mr. Armstrong on this point are extremely sound, and although he is not directly connected with the industry, it is evident he has a thorough grasp of the whole subject. We wish we could say the same for the Hon. Mr. Greaves and the "Times of India." The Hon. Mr. Armstrong speaking about this matter said as follows: "The effect of the increased silver duty on our local industry of spinning and weaving has been much discussed and arguments are plentiful on both sides. It can however be said, I think, without fear of contradiction that the financial position to-day of our mill-industry is not nearly as strong as it was 15 years ago, when the closing of the mints began to take effect, although lately it is true we have had a short spell of prosperity." This is substantially correct. The late Mr. S. Ralli emphatically averred that the closing of the mints and the divorce of the rupee from its metallic value must check agricultural and industrial expansion, and that is taking place now. Now turn to the profound observations of our esteemed contemporary of the "Times of India." In its issue of the 17th instant it writes as follows: "Presiding at the annual meeting of the Empress Mills on Friday, the Hon. Mr. Herbert Greaves pointed out that in seven years only, out of thirty-two, had the Company made losses on trading, and these seven years covered the period of famine and plague. When all sorts of reasons are given for depression in the mill-industry, famine, plague, dear cotton, the silver duty, let us at any rate be honest and confess that they are seriously aggravated by bad management and bad finance." Before we discuss this paragraph, let it be distinctly understood that we are quite aware of the short-comings of our mill agents and their directors who are specially selected more for the sake of their complaisancy than for their capacity. But that is not the question. The mill management, good or bad, has remained the same all these years. In anything the agents must have improved by experience. The question to be considered is this: whether the artificial rupee at 16d. to the rupee which was attained in 1899, has or has not inflicted an injury on the industry. What else has destroyed their credit and their financial ability, but the blows dealt by the Government? Mr. Armstrong rightly claims for the industry the full support of the State; and how has the State responded? Surely, not by the closing of the mints, not by excise duty, and not by a 16 per cent. duty on silver. These are no helps. It is no use shutting your eyes to the fact that the closing of the mints and all subsequent fiscal legislation have brought about the collapse, of which our contemporary speaks. But let us now turn to Mr. Greaves himself. To our mind he proves nothing, because he does not tell us what his profits were and what his losses were during the thirty-two years of which he speaks. But we will ask the Hon'ble Mr. Greaves to employ a simple test. He should tell us what the profits were for the ten years ending with 31st December, 1898, and he should also compare the profits earned during the ten years commencing with the 1st of January 1899. Further, during the first ten years period, how many spinning mills were floated by him and other firms in Bombay, and how many spinning mills have been brought into existence during the last ten years commencing with the 1st January, 1899? For the benefit of our morning contemporary, we are safe in saying that during the last ten years commencing with the 1st January, 1899, more than fifteen spinning mills went into liquidation and not one new spinning mill during all these years has been brought into existence. Mr. Greaves is also equally unsound as regards his views about the enhanced silver duty, since these duties will be paid by the consumer and it will not affect the consumption of silver. Moreover, the Indian people only two years ago were buying silver at Rs. 85, and we think that they are not likely to be deterred from buying at Rs. 68 per hundred tolas which is the present green rupee enhanced duty. But Mr. Greaves reaches the height of absurdity when he recommends the Government to levy an export duty on cotton with a view to penalize Japan and China's spinners who are large users of our cotton. Strange to say Mr. Wacha is of the same opinion. Mr. Wacha amongst his friends and admirers is credited with great commercial and economic knowledge, and although that is not our opinion, we thought Mr. Wacha knew better. Mr. Greaves thinks that since their legislation the Government has done harm to the local industry, and he therefore suggests that the ryot's cotton should be taxed. This humble producer of the fibre should have a restricted market, and indirectly his prices should be lowered for the benefit of the local spinners. If you make your cotton expensive to Japan she is sure to go elsewhere, and as a rule she is as large a buyer of American cotton as she is of ours. We have criticised the Hon. Mr. Greaves with the greatest reluctance, and if the "Times of India" had not brought him, we would have left him alone. Mr. Greaves is an amiable gentleman, but in the discussion of grave public affairs, we want something more than amiability. We would recommend our morning contemporary to be guided by the economic knowledge of a sound man like the Hon. Mr. Armstrong than rather by the Hon. Mr. Greaves.

With reference to the gold standard reserve, the views of the learned Chairman are explicit and fair, and although we have our views in the matter, no exception could be taken to the sobriety of the language used by him. It is evident, that having fixed the rupee at 1s. 4d., it is the duty of the Government to support it. What we want to argue is that they have done so and they parted with something like eight million pounds sterling to meet the demands of the banks in 1908. It may be said that they allowed exchange to go down to 1s. 3 11-16d. for a short time. They ought to have supported it at once. It should, however, be remembered that the Government of India were confronted with this situation for the first time since the rupee was fixed at 16d. and they consequently took time to consider a novel situation. Critics of the Government who write more with fanaticism than knowledge on this subject should not forget that the Government of India has expressly declared that although they are bound to give fifteen rupees to the sovereign they have never undertaken to give a sovereign for fifteen rupees or for any sum. The Anglo-Indian community has inflicted upon this country the costly luxury of a gold standard. They now at the expense of the taxpayer want to have the costly luxury of gold liquid reserves to the extent of fifty to hundred million pounds sterling, for which the people of India must pay. It is not the loss of interest alone which is to be considered. If you withdraw large sums of gold from circulation, you make money dear, and as we are a poor and a debtor-country and always borrowers, we may have to pay a higher rate of interest for accommodation, etc. It is impossible to discuss the different aspects of this question in the short space of an article so we must conclude our observations by making a few passing comments on the letter of Mr. Dalal which appeared in the columns of the "Times of India" on the 18th instant. He has a touching fondness for the accumulation of gold. He commenced with a modest demand of twenty-five millions in liquid gold. He ended the other day by asking for a hundred millions. He asked for the reduction of the army and suspension of railway expenditure. We wonder he did not ask for the suspension of the Indian Government for a couple of years altogether for the accumulation of his hoards of gold. Thousands of years have rolled over this ancient land, hundreds of governments have come and gone. To suspend the present Government of India for a couple of years for the regeneration of Asia is not a very great demand. In his last letter to the "Times" he has made a fervent appeal to the rulers of India. He unburdens himself as follows: The most enlightened prince in India at the moment is H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, and I feel confident that his progressive instincts will show His Highness the necessity of directing his financial department to hold gold in the State treasuries and to issue the same to the public freely," etc. When the income of a ryot is about Rs. 20 per annum, he is asked to use gold when he can scarcely have much silver. His transactions are small and insignificant. How the ryot can bring about his salvation by using gold instead of silver or copper we fail to see. Mr. Dalal is anxious that he should bank his hoards and thus help commerce and industry. If you want him to do that, elementary education as demanded by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale is more necessary than gold. If you want industries, protection is requisite even more than gold. If an appeal is to be made to the ruling princes, it should be in the direction of asking them to look after their people by remaining in their midst instead of squandering their money in pursuit of pleasure in foreign lands. Instead of that for the indigent and starving ryot Mr. Dalal's panacea is gold. India is a poor country. Her greatest poverty in our humble opinion is the poverty of intellect which the majority of her educated sons even display.—"Oriental Review."

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

THE "Indian Spectator":—Though the Hon. Mr. Gokhale withdrew his resolution on compulsory primary education, the object with which he had brought it before the Imperial Legislative Council may be taken as gained. The Government promised to consider all that the several members had urged, but it could not go further and promise to appoint a Commission, for the speakers had not suggested any definite questions to be referred to the Commission, nor had the Government considered what questions might be referred to it. The subject has often been discussed in the press before, and to a certain extent in the Legislative Councils also. The official attitude in the Bombay Legislative Council has not been favourable to the proposals put forward in the past. Mr. Gokhale seems to have carefully examined all the objections and adopted his scheme to the difficulties foreseen by the critics. If more objections are put forward, he may be still more accommodating. We entirely commend the spirit in which Mr. Gokhale approaches this very difficult subject—it is the spirit of the practical statesman and not of the doctrinaire. He will be satisfied if the Government will make a beginning as early as possible and in places where public opinion is ripe for the experiment, and will gradually work up towards the goal. In Baroda also the experiment was introduced by slow degrees. If not in twenty years, the movement may be some general in fifty years. Anyhow, Mr. Gokhale wants the Government to recognise the principle and keep it steadily in view. The non-official members who spoke were, irrespectively of creed and community, so far in sympathy with his proposal that the Government could easily perceive which way the wind blew. Mr. Gokhale was not only in no hurry to make the experiment general all over the country; he was prepared to vote for rising the revenue in various ways even by increasing the salt tax by 8 annas, which would bring in a crore and a half every year. After the remarks that fell from Sir Harvey Adamson we may be almost sure that a beginning will be made at no distant date.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind":—The speech which the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale made in the Imperial Legislative Council, last week, in favour of free and compulsory education in India was an effective answer to those who hold that there is no statesmanship among Indians and that Indian publicists are purely doctrinaire politicians, given to repeating mere copy-book platitudes without any regard for the practical bearings of the questions they discuss and affect to lecture upon to the Government. The theme of the Hon'ble Member's speech was indeed one on which the veriest tyro, discussing public questions in this country has sometim or the other expatiated, which has probably more than once formed the subject of discussion in every debating society throughout the country these twenty years or so. But for the first time in the history of the country the question was seriously discussed in the legislative assembly of the land, and the Hon'ble gentleman, on whose initiative it was done, most conclusively proved that the matter is of prime interest to the fortunes of the country and that far from being impracticable or impossible of execution it is within the range of practical politics. The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale showed in a most lucid and convincing speech how the great problem of leavening the whole lump, of educating the vast population of 300 millions of India could be practically grappled with; and none who patiently ponders on the wise and statesmanlike speech he made would condemn his proposition as being impracticable. The Hon'ble the Home Member, speaking on behalf of the Government had, indeed, to argue inability on account of funds and to suggest other possible difficulties; but it is significant that even he could not run down the proposition out-right and demanded time for a patient, and even where possible sympathetic, consideration. He promised the Hon'ble mover of the Resolution careful consideration of his suggestions, and though for the time being no definite expression of the views of the Government has been secured, we shall not despair of this great question receiving at the hands that practical sympathetic treatment it deserves in the interests of so many hundreds of India's benighted population.

The "Gujerati":—Though the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Imperial Council, regarding the making of elementary education free and compulsory throughout the country and the appointment of a Commission of officials and non-officials in connection therewith, was withdrawn by the mover, his own statement and pursuasive speech as also the debate which followed it, have done much to clear the ground and to facilitate the progress of that most important problem. It is notorious that there is a dense mass of the darkness of ignorance pervading this country. All civilized nations, Japan not excepted, have fully realized the value of education as a factor in an all round progress of their people and have long ago made elementary education free and compulsory. All progress, social, political and economic, of a people depends on the extent of the education among the mass of the population. This truth has enforced itself with irresistible weight upon the minds of all modern nations and in a backward country like India the momentous importance of the spread of elementary education cannot be over-estimated.

MR. OWEN DUNN ON THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Parel":—The lecture delivered in England by Mr. Owen Dunn, on the work of the Bombay Improvement Trust has excited so much comment during the past month that one begins to suspect that a great many people—even a great many journalists—have been waiting all these years for somebody to link the annual reports of the Trust into shape before they could understand them. One of the most noticeable features in Mr. Dunn's exposition was the increase, as time goes on, of the number of souls per acre which the Improvement Trust accommodate in their new chawls. They started with 200 and have gone up to 900. Two hundred is tolerable; nine hundred is only an expedient. Yet it is a fact that the health record is as good in the later style of chawl as in the former. The eclipses even the ambitions of the Peabody school of philanthropists, who put their maximum at eight hundred per acre. Tropical conditions are all against this density, and even if such masses of humanity can be kept well ventilated and sanity, beings living so cooped up must become as limited in their ideas as in their environment, and we shall get a race of primitive troglodytes. Still, if at some future date we are able to point to the Trust's chawls as dreadful examples of how things should not be done, it will be a great testimony to the pace which the trust set in its work of improvement, slow as we often complain it has been.

THE ADAMS WYLLIE HOSPITAL.

The "Bast Goftar":—The Adams Wyllie Memorial hospital of Bombay is appropriated to the medical relief of the poorest classes of citizens. It draws its patients from people in the worst stage of destitution and has therefore a greater claim on the generosity of wealthy citizens than any other hospital of the town. Through want of funds the Institution is unable to meet the whole pressure of the demand for admittance, and a large number has had to be yearly rejected for lack of accommodation. The number of in-patients treated during the year under report shows a substantial increase over the one preceding, and we think that with the recent grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,000 from the Municipal Corporation, the Hospital would be able to extend its operations. However, the concession is not as large as we may desire in view of the beneficent work which the Institution does for the poor. The class of patients who take advantage of this hospital shares with the better class Indians their apathy for indoor hospital treatment. It is pointed out that, as a rule, the patients betake themselves to it only in cases of dire necessity, and that a dispensary would form a very useful adjunct, for by mitigating illness and attacking diseases in their incipient stage, it would help to reduce the pressure of demand for admission which at every time of the year is so large that the Institution is unable to cope with it. It must be a very unpleasant duty to refuse admittance to those who badly need medical relief and have neither the wherewithal to pay for it not have much chance of being received in other gratuitous institutions; but it is what the hospital cannot help so long as the public of Bombay do not lay it on a good financial footing: If those in charge of it make a systematic effort to collect funds, we do not believe that after the name which it has made for itself as the poor man's hospital the public will refuse it the help so richly deserved. We earnestly commend the Institution to the sympathy of the philanthropic citizens of Bombay, as any help in money which they may give to it would be directed to a very useful and beneficial purpose.

ORIENTAL ART.

Mr. Havell and Sir G. Birdwood.

MR. HAVELL tenaciously clings to his pet theory that the paintings of the Indian type are artistic, and that real art hidden in the daubs sold in the Jaipur and Delhi markets has for the first time in the history of the world been discovered by him. We have repeatedly shown up the fallacy of the arguments he put forward and have as often pointed out that such an advocacy of the crude art of our country is calculated to do more harm than good to our trade and our general advancement. As Superintendent of the Calcutta School of Art he actually boycotted the progress of the students by replacing Poynters' plates and paintings of the most reputed artists, by such symbolic, out of proportion, dogmatic and fantastic examples as could be collected through the Delhiwalas who go about selling worthless pictures as ancient relics of the Mahomedan Emperors of Delhi with their seals audaciously imitated. The little daubs, of course, afford a large margin of profit, because they can be obtained for a few dibs and then resold to American "innocents abroad" as great historical relics of inculculable value. But are they artistic in the real sense of the word? Mr. Havell tried to measure strength with the veteran Sir George Birdwood, but the crushing and sincere rejoinder of the latter has laid him flat. Not content with that mental defeat, he has resorted to political tactics. He says through a local contemporary that Sir George's honest expressions distinguishing real art from the applied Indian Art of which he is a life-long admirer "will compromise his reputation as a serious student of Oriental Art," and couples it with an appeal to the religious feeling of a sensitive people thus: "For these works of art, to which he (Sir George) refers with such contumely, represent to thousands of highly cultured and intelligent Hindus and Buddhists their most sacred religious ideals. They should always be treated with respect even by those who do not understand them as works of Art." Mr. Havell ought to know better. Resorting to such expedients as exciting the religious feelings of an insignificant people simply to aim an imbecile blow at a successful adversary far above his level, is undignified. Sir George has in many places shown his respect for and admiration of the symbolic significance of the faith of the people of India. He is a great admirer of the applied art as practised in decorating the temples and religious utensils of Hindu and Buddhist worship. Would Mr. Havell expect an upright man like Sir George to stoop to flattering the Oriental to the extent Mr. Havell has himself been doing! Can any sensible man think of exciting religious feelings in talking of Art—pure and simple? On behalf of our countrymen, Hindu as well as Buddhist, we shall be safe, assuring Sir George Birdwood that his sincerity marks him as a true British, and that the sensible portion of the educated moderates and people of the equitable school do appreciate his work in spite of the fact that it is no encomium on one of the branches of Indian industries. India will take the lesson with thanks, and will we feel sure, improve her pictorial art and strive to bring it to the level of art as represented by the Royal Academy of England. Unless a teacher sincerely points out the defects in the workmanship of his pupils and does not try to "sink them deeper in their own follies," there is no hope of improvement. False praise, undeserved eulogy, has turned the heads of our lads into the belief that they are perfect in every thing mental and that their forefathers were much more so, if such a thing is possible, beyond the present perfection. Mr. Havell tried his hand at coaxing Indian Swadeshists into buying certain handlooms for encouraging country manufactures in competition with similar products of his own country, and has now turned his attention to trade in Indian flat daubs without perspective and without correct drawing. Sir George has no two sides. His policy is well depicted in a letter he wrote to an Indian student in 1889. Now you can easily qualify yourself to understand Indian Art as art also; and this is the way to do it. Be absolutely sincere with yourself and never say to yourself a thing is lovely, or charming unless you really see and feel it to be so. Then, if you do, question yourself why I am pleased? What is it that pleases me? In this way you will ever be able to criticise art objects intelligently and forcibly, and therefore interestingly to others. I never read a work on art criticised in my age. But from a child I have always intensely liked and disliked every object, and every person around me and being very inquisitive have always insisted on knowing why? You do so also. It will give you great pleasure, and it may, an opportunity occurring, prove of great advantage to you. "What a calamity this sincerity to Mr. Havell's getting a dozen bigwigs to sign a protest, of his resorting to an appeal to religious feeling, of creating a scarecrow in the minds of the signatories? They are thirteen. But 13 is an unlucky number in the West and, though a baker's dozen, 13 at table is avoided.

REIS AND RAYYET.

THE CHINA YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwal report from Hongkong on March 18 as follows:—Since we last wrote on the 4th instant per S. S. "Delta," our market has again experienced a further advance in prices, business having been transacted at 2dol. to 4dol. higher than previous quotations. This advance is more pronounced in 12s. and 20s. especially the latter. Indeed 10s. which are usually the medium of a large business, have been somewhat neglected and have remained more or less nominal. The conservative dealers, however, still maintain that the bulk of the business is speculative, and in proof of this, they point to the daily deliveries, which, it must be admitted have been indifferent:

The market closes steady.

No. 6 and 8s.—These two counts command some attention now, and also show an advance on previous prices.

No. 10s.—As mentioned above, this count has been somewhat neglected, and only here and there a few transactions have been reported.

No. 12s.—Are in small supply, and an advance of 2dols. to 3dols. has been established.

No. 16s.—Have been well to the fore, but the business is confined to a few tickets for early delivery.

No. 20s.—These appear to be in most active demand, and have been the medium of a brisk business. An advance of 2 dols. to 4 dols. is established.

Total sales 7,200 balss.

Unsold Stocks estimated at 8,000 bales.

Sold but undelivered in the Godowns, and to arrive 43,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Str. "Devanha" and Extra Strs. "Capri", "Yetorofa" from Bombay, and Strs. "Laisang" and "A. Aptear," from Calcutta have brought in 9,413 bales for Hongkong and 12,000 bales for Shanghai, Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and Coast Ports, &c., amount to about 3,000 bales.

Local Mill.—This yarn has again been the medium of a fair amount of business.

Japanese Yarn.—No business has come under our notice.

Shangai.—Reports from this market also show a rise in price, but, latterly, information to hand indicates a quiet market.

Cotton.—A Parcel of 75 bales Bengal has been placed on the market at 36 1-2dols., this being an advance on last quotations of 2dols. per picul. No business in Chinese has been reported.

Stocks.—Bengal, about 175 bales, Chinese nil. Quotations Bengal at 32dols. to 36 1-2dols. Chinese at 35dols. to 42dols. per picul.

Quotations only, no sales.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Warwick says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 4.

(Before the Hon. The Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

To speak to the Minutes of the Decree.

6-10 Petition No. 223-09 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel vs E "D" Sethna and another Captain and V.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Municipal Appeal No. M 16-09 Craigie B and Co. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BRAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Commercial Cause.

18-10 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Motor Car Co Ltd vs Flora Sassoon Captain and V part heard.

Long Causes.

1060-09 Thakurdas and Co S S Bharucha vs Shridnan and Co a firm Malvi H M and R.

1056-09 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Bai Hamabai F Petit Pestonji R K and Co.

975-08 E F Nicholson The Secretary of State for India in Council vs Moose Haji Hussain and others Bhaishanker K and G.

584-06 Payne and Co Fatmabai widow vs Bawa Miya bin Pir Miya Mulla and M.

456-09 Dikshit D and S Hiralel Harprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khunderao L and M.

174-06 Mascokhlal J and H Premcoribai widow vs Gooculdas Kursandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

175-06 Mansookhlal J and H Kalanahi vs Gooculdas Karsandas and others Madhowji Kal Mansookhlal J and H.

1071-09 Jamshedji R and D Abdool Hoosain Moosaji Poonawalla vs Shapoorji Kherashedji Mistry Mulla and M.

1095-02 Smetham B and Co Shrid at Dosorad Kulkerni and others vs the General Assurance Society Ltd of Ajmere and C Jehangir M and S.

1145-09 In person, Manilal Tricumdas vs Dayal Mulji and others, Khunderao L and M

793-30 Payne and Co Greaves Cotton and Co vs Vithaldas Mancharam and others. Madhowji K and G and Mirza M and M.

689-07 Motichand and D Saksichand Amarchand the firm vs Premchand Dharamchand and others.

121-08 Payne and Co B D Sethna vs Hardatrai Rampurtab and others the firm Kanga and P

465-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shrikissondas Narondas vs Uttamchand Husniarmull M B Chothia.

54-07 Shamrao M and H V D Binalker vs Callian das Ramji and another Daphtary F and D.

400-08 Malvi H M and 7 Gujanand Atmaram Jeyker vs The Germaina Marine Ins Co Ltd. and another.

939-08 Mulla and M Dayal Mulji vs S B Bharucha Thakurdas and Co.

829-23138-09 Little and Co A K Readymoney vs Haji Mahomed Mahdi Mullak Toejar Thakurdas and Co.

397-09 Smetham B and Co J J Ballantine vs J F Karaka and Co a firm J R Patel and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

After the Appeal Court Work is over.

Summary Suit for Hearing in Chambers.

199-10 Jehangir vs H R Oomrigur vs V Bhugwandas.

167-10 Ardeshir H D and Co. Bibi Fatma Sultan widow vs Haji Mahomed Reza Dadusti. In Re Ind Coun vs Act 5-82 Bhaishanker K and G Re Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co Ld vs J Sanders Slater Official Liqr and Gordhandas Khatau Respondant Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

913-08 Daphtary F D G D Pereira vs P P Pereira and another S A Tyabji and N B Vakil. Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

996-09 Payne and Co Harkohand Balchand vs Radharaman Dwarkadas and others Mirza M and M and Tyabji D and Co.

186-10 Jamsetji R and D Lakhmidas Shamji and another vs Vandrawandas Walji and others—Tyabji D and Co.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

976-09 Bhaishanker

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 1.

The depression in the North-West India has given nearly general precipitation and in Kashmir and local rain in the North Punjab and North West Frontier Provinces and passing eastward has decreased in intensity. The falls of rain has occurred in Assam. The principal amount are: Silchar, three inches; Cherrapoonji, four; Gauhati, Dras and Skardu, half; Sonemarg, two; and Srinager, three-quarters.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain in the Eastern Bengal; and Assam and local precipitation in the West Himalayas and Kashmir.

SIMLA, APRIL 3.

The disturbed conditions in the North-West India has caused local precipitation in the extreme north and is still affecting in Kashmir. The rain has fallen locally in Assam. The principal rainfall amounts are: Silchar, three inches; Gauhati and Dras, three-quarters; and Sonemarg, one and half.

Forecast:—Some rain in the Eastern Bengal and Assam and local precipitation in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND APRIL.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2nd April, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·31" of rain. Cloud has decreased but skies remain moderately clouded in several places. The air is considerably damper than usual in the north-west. Temperature during day has fallen and is very low at most places in the north, the deficiency ranging from 15°. to 20°. while at night it is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has risen and is high in the northern half of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased and is in excess in Upper Sind and at Kotab, but is about the average elsewhere. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect in Upper Sind while it remains normal or in excess elsewhere; the minimum is generally high.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air has become damper everywhere except in Kathiawar where it remains drier than usual. Temperature during day has fallen, and is now in defect at Veraval; it is normal at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature continues to rise and is in excess in the southern half; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north but light or moderate cloud persists in the south Konkan. Humidity has increased and is slightly above the average at Mormugao while it is normal in other places. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally in large defect. Maximum temperature has risen and is above the average at most places; minimum is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather conditions appear to have passed eastwards, but skies remain moderately clouded in Upper Sind. Colombo has had 2·28" of rain during a thunder storm and cloud has increased on the Coromandel Coast.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Officiating Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th April.

321.—Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

322.—Course in Supply or Transport Duties.—Volunteers who would be willing to undergo a course in Supply or Transport Duties with a view to employment in War are requested to send in their names to the Adjutant by the 4th April 1910 stating which course they are willing to take up. The Transport course would last for about a fortnight and would be held at Poona.

The Supply course would be held at the Supply Depot (near the Brigade Office) Bombay for about an hour between 9 and 11 a.m. daily, (holidays excepted) and would last about a fortnight.

If held both courses would probably take place during the ensuing hot weather.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., R. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th April.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Wednesday the 13th April 1910, at 9-30 p m and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess dress or Khaki.

Officers—Mess dress white.

Invitations—Each member is entitled to one free invitation in addition to his own. Applications for additional invitations must be submitted to the Adjutant.

Head Quarters Office giving name of guest and enclosing Rs 2 for each ticket.

Gataere Cup Competition 1909-10—Competed for by No 1 and 2 Companies B V A at Mahaluxmi Battery on 6th March 1910 one series per Company of 16 rounds from two 6 inch B L C Guns.

Won by No 1 Coy B V A.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	1	2	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	3	3	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	6	7	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli	6	6	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	19	24	129
This day last year	69	51	138

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
April 2nd 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	90	47	10
B	128	95	17
E	101	161	31
C	19	83	14
D	98	79	3
S	182	30	0
E	51	91	12
F	99	13	2
G	53	4	1
Total	879	564	90
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,442

BY THE WAY.

SHAKESPEARE HERE AND THERE.

This year's Shakespeare celebrations promise a feast of good things. Starved Shakespeareans will bless Sir Herbert Tree and others for the prospect. At the same time, we are conscious that there is something pathetic in our eagerness, something reminiscent of dogs licking up crumbs from under the table. We may always trust Sir Herbert Tree to give us extremely rich and elaborate crumbs; but to put the matter briefly, this keenly anticipated celebration only emphasises the disgrace that some Shakespearean play is not always accessible to Londoners. A "season" does not in the least take the place of a National Theatre; it merely emphasises the need for it. Meanwhile, let us have as many Shakespearean revivals as possible. One could wish that some patron of the neo-dramatists, some manager infected by the modern spirit, would produce a Shakespearean play. It cannot be want of appreciation or fear of failure that hinders them. Their every production makes it impossible to believe that either of these reasons is the real one. What is it? There is surely a great chance for the first in the field.

A PEACE-MAKING SPEECH.

Prince Henry of Prussia could have returned thanks to his late hosts in no more graceful and acceptable way than by the speech he delivered at Hamburg. He alluded with evident sincerity to the friendly relations which influential circles in both Germany and this country were so anxious to establish, but Hamburg being what it is, and Englishmen what they are, his concluding words are particularly noteworthy. He alluded to the duties of the merchant. The soldiers of both countries have fought side by side in East Africa, the sailors have visited one another. Parliamentary and municipal deputations are constantly passing from one country to the other and returning, on our side at least, with praise on their lips and gratitude in their hearts. The anti-German feeling arises very largely in commercial circles—amongst men who recognise in Germany a trade rival only, and do not see her in her true relation to Europe. The trader has duties, although he may occupy no official position, and it is childish to suppose that a rivalry cannot well be friendly.

MORE OF MR. ROOSEVELT.

Ex-President Colonel Roosevelt has returned to civilisation. It is hardly necessary to add that several of the leading New York papers have already managed to interview him, and, by encouraging the journalists in their efforts to extract his opinions, Mr. Roosevelt professes to have acquired a rough idea of the condition of current politics. For the moment he is content with being a sunburnt and very healthy private citizen, but his reputation for kindliness proved a doubtful asset during his recent expedition, since strangers have written to him from the other side of the world, begging him to forward them "such trifles as a water-baby or a 200lb. live snake, tiger's claws, or pink baby elephants." The sex of the writer of the first and last appeals can only be guessed, but both the objects in question would certainly look "perfectly sweet" in the park. Mr. Roosevelt, with his characteristic delight in everything, is finding that it is almost worth going away merely for the pleasure of coming home again. He is enjoying his welcome like an honest man.

THREE-HALF-PENCE A LIFE.

Two months ago, a Swiss railway servant, by discovering that thirty yards of the permanent way had been uprooted by the floods, was able to save the Geneva-Lausane express and its sixty passengers from destruction. The other day he received the company's gratitude. It amounted to eight shillings. Now although, as Ruskin pointed out, the best work is done for love, not for hope of again, there is a sense of decency which forbids us offering the successful General a five-pound note, or tendering a penny and a halfpenny to the fireman who sets us down outside the danger zone. No one is averse from receiving money, but the moment rewards take a pecuniary form there enters the suggestion that they represent the monetary value of the services rendered, and it is this that makes any but a handsome return for trouble voluntarily incurred more than usually mean. The railway company was probably saved some £10,000, and the gatekeeper's share should be more than one twenty-five thousandth of that amount, however one does the sum.

ALSATIAN HOME RULERS.

It would be affectation to imagine that Alsace-Lorraine is completely reconciled to its fate. A straw which shows how the wind blows is that half the Foreign Legion in Algeria is composed of men from the conquered provinces who have refused to to serve in the German Army and cannot of course be legally enrolled in the French regiments. Still much of the old bitterness has disappeared, and the ambitions of the new Province lie in the direction of greater freedom, but freedom under the German flag. Alsace-Lorraine desires to be made and independent Federal State like unto the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, with a sovereign prince as titular head instead of the Secretary of State or statthalter who now holds the reins of office. It desires also to have a Landtag of its own, with power to legislate independently of the Reichstag. In short, Alsace-Lorraine aspires to Home Rule, but it is exceedingly unlikely that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is granting such a boon in the bill he has just drafted. Such details as have leaked out, or are supposed to have leaked out, point rather to the supposition that under guise of conferring more freedom on the conquered provinces Prussia is really taking measures to strengthen her own position in the Federal Council of the Empire.

DUKE AS BULL-FIGHTER.

The Duke of Orleans will take part in a bullfight which will be held at Seville in the near future in the cause of charity. The "Express" adds that he will ride a superb colt, which belongs to Don Antonio Muira and which has been trained to face the most savage bulls. It is believed that the Duc de Montpensier will also take part in the fight. It is suggested that the Princes Reniero and Genaro would like also to participate, but so many distinguished young Sevillians are anxious to enter the ring that it will be necessary to eliminate some of them. The performance will be merely a display of horsemanship in avoiding the rushes of the infuriated animals, which are not killed, as in an ordinary bullfight.

WALLABY PIE.

"Jugged wallaby, with red-currant jelly," or "Wallaby pie," is a novel dish with which Londoners are soon likely to be familiar. Already it is on the menu of more than one restaurant, and before long the house-keeper will be able to purchase from her poulterer a wallaby just as at present she buys a chicken. The price will be about 2s each, the whole animal, averaging from 6lb. to 10lb., being sold at 5d. or 6d. per pound. The wallaby is an Australian marsupial, a species of small kangaroo, and is nearly, twice as large as an English hare. The flesh, when cooked, is almost as white as that of a rabit and has a pleasantly-soft, sweet flavour. To some extent the flavour is reminiscent of oxtail. The wallaby is a most economical food being almost all meat, and quite devoid of fat.

THE MAIN DIFFERENCE.

"Pappa," asks the little boy, "how do men and women pick out the hats that will be most becoming to them!" "A man, my son," explains the fond father, "selects his hat by the size and a woman chooses hers by the price."—"Chicago Evening Post."

COLLINGWOOD AND HIS ACORNS AT MORPETH.

Here he enjoyed for a brief space the charm of a country gentleman's leisured life, and walked about the Castle banks, and showed his acorns there, as his cherished practice was. "If," said he, "the country gentlemen do not make it a point to grow oaks, wherever they will grow, the time will not be very distant when, to keep our navy, we must depend entirely upon captures from the enemy. I wish everybody thought on this subject as I do; they would not walk through their farms without a pocketful of acorns to drop in the hedge-sides, and then let them take their chance." (A hundred years ago, how little anybody foresaw the era of "Dreadnought")"—"Cornhill Magazine."

Make your own Cigarette It is twice as good A.G. CIGARETTE PAPER BEST and PUREST LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COLOUR AND LINE IN THE NEW EVENING GOWNS.

The evening gown of to-day is essentially the triumph of line, writes a London lady. This has been proved at once and for all at the recent Courts, and, to take the general consensus of opinion, there is no denying that the Court gowns which made their appearance on these two occasions have never been excelled in beauty and grace even in the luxurious days of the past. There are other Courts to follow, however, before the sands of the opening season will have run out, and one already hears rumours of deep-laid plans on the subject of wonderful creations which are gradually unfolding from the embryo to the experimentary stage, and which are being thought out for the future occasion by some of the master spirits in the world of dress. Every dressmaker of repute is, besides, an inventor nowadays, and their tests with different shades and gradations to produce the wonderful colour effect which have made such a sensation this year, and seem almost to have broken the record, might be said to equal the tests of the chemists in their laboratories, even though the results are widely different.

GOLD TISSUE OF COBWEBBY QUALITY.

A beautiful court gown has been designed by a well-known firm in Wigmorestreet. The effect of the gown when taken as a whole is that of a magnificent opal with strong colouring, with a soft blue haze over its surface and faint pink lights, while the details by which this lovely result is obtained are of the most composite description The underdress is of pale shell-pink satin, and this is veiled with a light cobwebby gold gauze, while the whole is covered with lotos blue tulle, and a further veiling of Alsatian net in the same exquisite blue tint gives distinction to the scheme.

BLUE BEADS WORKED IN FLOSS SILK.

A very original effect is, besides, produced by the long pointed panels which are spliced into the front and back of the gown, and which are carried out in thick gold lace, outlined—as though still further to accentuate them—with three rows of China blue floss silk embroidery, picked out with gold thread, and which suggest long chains of blue beads looped carelessly over the jupe. The blue and gold embroidery is repeated on the corsage in the form of a handsome conventional floral design, and gradually narrows into straps, which are carried over the shoulders, spreading out again at the waist at the back. Folds of Alsatian net tucked diagonally from the shoulders are drawn to a point in front of the corsage over a vest of the palest flesh pink tulle illusion arranged in soft symmetrical folds, while the same beautiful broderie in a bolder design is introduced on the jupe, filling up the lower portion of the tunic, and the tiny transparent sleeves which are perfectly plain and flat, are fashioned of pale gold lace, ornamented with embriodered beading.

A HANDSOME TRAIN.

A slightly deeper shade of net than that employed for the gown provides the Court train, which is slung from each shoulder by means of bands of rice gold embroidery, while it is caught in at the waist with a large motif of blue and gold work shown on the tunic, and is trimmed with a cascade of bouillonees of tulle, which soften the effect. The decolletage has a pointed effect, which is thoroughly in keeping with the lines of the gown.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

EASTERN BENGAL RABI.

The following is a forecast of the Rabi Crops of 1909-1910 in Eastern Bengal:—

Note.—On the average of the five years ending 1907-1908, the area under boro rice in Eastern Bengal represents some 0·3 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India.

The character of the season.—The rainfall was plentiful from August to December and has resulted in an increase in total acreage under rabi crops. But since December the season has taken an unfavourable turn. Rain was almost entirely absent in January and was in defect in February and March also, with the result that the outturn of the crops has not come up to expectations.

Cereals.—The most important of the cereals dealt with in this forecast are "boro" (spring rice) and barley, for which separate figures are received from the districts. Barley is most grown in the districts of Malda, Rajshahi and Pabna. According to the estimates of District Officers the total area under barley is 700 acres more than last year and the outturn 79 per cent. of the normal.

The general term boro rice is meant to include all varieties harvested between the middle of February and the middle of June. District Officers estimate that the total area under this crop is 3,000 acres more than last year and the outturn 89 per cent. of the normal. The harvesting of this crop will not commence till the latter part of April, and much therefore, depends on the character of the remaining part of the season. The only other cereals in this province are a few varieties of millet, the sowing of which has scarcely commenced.

Pulses.—In the Rajshahi Division where it is principally grown there are 50,000 acres under gram. The area is said to have increased by 2,400 acres this year, but the outturn is estimated to be only 75 per cent. of the normal. Separate estimates are not received for any other pulses, though the area under each of the following, namely, khesary, mussur, mung, peas, matikalai and arhar, is considerable. The outturn for all these crops combined is estimated by District Officers to be 74 per cent. of the normal.

Tobacco.—The area under tobacco, the bulk of which is grown in Rangpur, is considerably smaller than last year. It fell from 337,100 acres in 1908-1909 to 296,700 acres this year. The decrease which occurred mostly in Rangpur is attributed to heavy rains which damaged the seedlings. The defective rainfall in January and February has materially affected the outturn, which is now estimated to be only 77 per cent. of the normal.

Ganja.—Rajshahi is the only district in which ganja is grown. The area is the same as in last year and the outturn is expected to be 90 per cent. of the normal.

Other crops.—The only one of these crops respecting which any definite information has inbeen received is Sunn-hemp. This is grown mainly in Pabna where the area this year is reported to be 29,000 acres and the outturn 90 per cent. of the normal. The average outturn for all these crops taken together comes to 79 per cent. of the normal according to District Officers' estimates.

GENERAL WILLIAM CHARLES ROBERT MYLNE, of Stangrove Park, Idenbridge, late of the Indian Army, died on March 12. General Mylne was the son of Mr. Thomas Mylne, of Mylnefield, Perthshire. He was born in 1827 and obtained his first commission in 1845. He took part in the Indian Mutiny campaign, being present at the action of Pandoo Nuddee and other affairs before the defence of Cawnpore under General Windham, to whom he acted as aide-de-camp on November 27, 1857, when his horse was killed under him. He was also present at the battle of Cawnpore and the action of Kunkur, and was twice mentioned in despatches. As a colonel he served in the Afghan War of 1878 and took part in the second expedition into the Bazar Valley, being again mentioned in despatches.

Facts of Absorbing Interest

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN THE CLUTCHES OF RHEUMATISM.

One cannot be too quickly cured of Rheumatism. To get rid of those awful pains that make life a never-ending series of torture, now mild, now excruciating, to-day in bed, to-morrow hobbling around in crutches—to be relieved of such a condition is always the happiest period of one's life. Little's Oriental Balm has effected thousands of wonderful cures of long standing cases of Rheumatism, cases that were supposed to be hopeless and beyond the reach of medicine. The cures have been so complete and permanent that Little's Oriental Balm is undoubtedly the true specific to cure Rheumatism.

Mr. A. N. Spring, of 6, Nottingham, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, bed-ridden five years from Chronic Rheumatism, has used 6 bottles of Little's Oriental Balm, and is now free from pain, able to move both arms (hitherto helpless) and progresses favorably towards complete recovery. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ULTRAMICROSCOPIC SCENES.

M. Villers has been giving in the pages of La Nature an animated account of the wonderful results already achieved in the application of the cinematograph to the study of the life history of blood parasites. Victor Henri's success in studying the Brownian molecular movements stimulated Dr. Commandon to similar adventures on his own account, and aided by the skill of the famous Pathe Freres, he is now able to inspect at his ease the inmates of a hitherto invisible world. Difficulties, of course, there were in plenty. Perhaps the most formidable at first sight would be the fact that the powerful beam of light required caused the destruction of the very micro-organisms he wished to study. But this trouble was soon got over, and it is now possible to get a magnification of 10,000 diameters. In other words, with a sufficiently extensive screen the domestic flea would appear the size of a six-storied house. According to M. Villers, the view of a tadpole's tail is that of a mass of cells, traversed by a river of blood, in which the oval blood corpuscles are tossed hither and thither like pebbles in the bed of a mountain torrent. In a drop of bird's blood we see the red corpuscles drifting slowly along in a liquid full of minute, white specks. These turn out to be tiny globules of oil, proving that the bird had been devouring fatty food of some kind or other some few hours before the blood was drawn. The spirochaetes, the scourge of fowls on more than one continent, is now detected as a corkscrew-like object moving rapidly, like an eel, among the blood corpuscles, but backwards or forwards indifferently. Presently, one finds its way through a hole into a disintegrating corpuscle, and, like Sterne's starling, is greatly disturbed because it can find no way out. So, too, you may see a large white corpuscle moving slowly along; anon it encounters a deteriorating red corpuscle, and deliberately begins to absorb it. Next on the screen appears what looks to be a giant caterpillar. This object is really but the thousandth part of an inch in length. It is the dread trypanosome, the germ of the sleeping sickness. It swiftly passes along, and you may see it collide with the red blood corpuscles. The latter are indented by the impact, but, like rubber balls, they presently regain their normal spherical shape. The studies that are thus presented of these forms of life are of extraordinary interest, and there is not much doubt that they will, before long, be recognised as a valuable adjunct to the research and teaching power of schools of tropical medicine.

A USEFUL NEW VEGETABLE.

A plant of many uses and of recent introduction into the English garden is described in a recent number of the "Field". It is known as the radish rooted oxalis and is a native of Mexico. The roots, which are about two inches long, white, fleshy and beet-shaped, are edicable, and have been used in France. Then it bears a cluster of long-stalked four-divided leaves, which are tender and of an agreeable acid flavour. These are used as a salad. And it may be here noted that the leaves of our own wild oxalis, the wood-sorrel, also furnish an agreeable salad. But this is not all, for the new vegetable may also be used as an ornament for the flower border. About midsummer it bears bright rose-red flowers in elegant umbles. The roots must be lifted in the autumn and stored like dahlias. The new oxalis was awarded a silver medal by the National Horticultural Society of France last November.

IN THE TAIL OF THE COMET.

The astronomical prediction that on May 18 next the earth will be in the tail of Halley's comet has led to many anxious inquiries as to what will be the effect of such proximity. And astronomers have been diligently assuring the public that the earth might be many times immersed in a comet's tail without them knowing anything about it. Careful watchers of the sky might see an additional glow of the aurors, but that would be all. Even granted that the gases of the tail are highly poisonous hydrocarbons and cyanogen, the quantity in the whole tail is so trifling that probably not an atom of them would come within breathable distance. Even the most refined methods of modern analysis would not be able to detect them in the earth's atmosphere after the contact.

POSSIBLE CONTACT WITH HEAD.

Contact with the head of a comet where its chief mass is situated would be a different matter. The effect would depend on the actual amount of matter in it. And as to the actual mass of a comet astronomers are as yet somewhat uncertain, although there is evidence that this is usually trifling. It was Halley himself who first pointed out what might happen if the earth came into contact with the more solid part of a comet. Assuming that its mass was comparable to that of the globe, he concluded that the collision "might reduce this beautiful earth to its original chaos." But, as the "Scientific American" points out in an interesting article, Halley grossly exaggerated the mass of a comet in his assumption.

CHANCES OF COLLISION.

Other astronomers have played the part of alarmists as to possible dangers from comets. Laplace painted the danger so vividly that he startled his generation. He pictured the approach of the comet raising tidal waves 13,000 to 14,000 feet high, and leaving only the higher Himalayas and Alps above water. Another astronomer, Lalande, created a panic by like predictions. Other astronomers, again, endeavoured to allay the alarm by pointing out that however disastrous an actual collision might be, the chances of the earth meeting a comet's head were very remote. Arago calculated the chances of such a meeting to be 1 in 281,000,000. Babinet reckoned that it might happen once in 15,000,000 years. And according to present views such contacts need not produce greater effects than the fall of a large meteorite.

FIFTH COLLISION IN 100,000,000, YEARS.

A more recent calculation is that of Prof. Pickering. On the basis of the fact that in the last 50 years 121 comets have passed inside the earth's orbit round the sun, he has reckoned that the earth might collide with one rather less than once in 2,000,000 years. This would give 50 collisions in the 100,000,000 years usually allowed for geological time. And Prof. Pickering thinks that the geological record shows that these 50 collisions have produced no serious results.

COMETS AND CLIMATIC CHANGES.

Halley also speculated on past collisions of the earth with comets. He concluded that such contacts might alter the position of the earth's axis of rotation, which, he believed, was formerly not far from Hudson's Bay. Such speculations have an interesting geological bearing. Contact with a sufficiently large cometary mass might alter the inclination of the earth's axis of rotation, and so produce some of those changes of climate which geological evidence shows to have taken place.

RAPID EVOLUTION BY MUTATIONS.

One of the great difficulties in the theory of evolution on the Darwinian principle of the accumulation of minute individual differences is the enormous length of time required. The 100,000,000 years which amply suffices for the formation of the known stratified rocks is by no means enough. The new "mutation theory" of the De Vries professes to remove this difficulty. Each unit character in an organism is supposed to have arisen by a single variation, and there may be three or four thousand such characters in the most complicated species. If, as De Vries supposes, one mutation appears every 4,000 years then 16,000,000 years is ample time for the evolution of the highest organism. This is well within the geologist, 100,000,000.

DR. WALLACE ON MUTATIONS.

According to Dr. A. R. Wallace, however, these mutations, upon which De Vries relies, are but "the refuse materials of nature's workshop as proved by the fact that none of them ever maintain themselves in a state of nature." A species giving birth to a large number of such would be hampered and in danger of extinction. "Mutations," he asserts, have no part in the process of organic evolution.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.

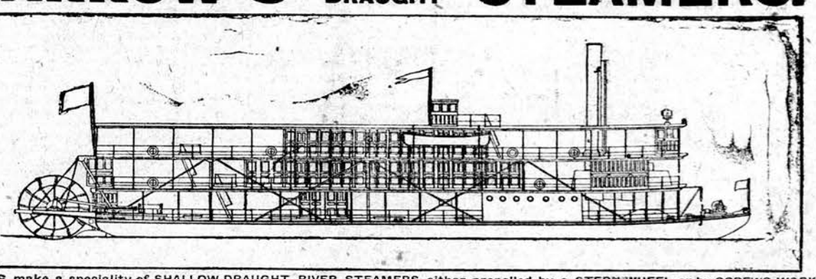
TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

YARROW'S SHALLOW-DRAUGHT STEAMERS:



YARROW'S make a speciality of SHALLOW-DRAUGHT RIVER STEAMERS, either propelled by a STERN-WHEEL, or by SCREWS WORKING IN TUNNELS, fitted with YARROW'S PATENT HINGED FLAP, by which means a considerable increase in speed is obtained without increase of cost. Vessels can be delivered whole, in pieces, or in floatable sections arranged so that they may be readily united while afloat.

For particulars apply to:—

YARROW & CO., LTD., Shipbuilders, GLASGOW. (Formerly of POPLAR, LONDON.)

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY.

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

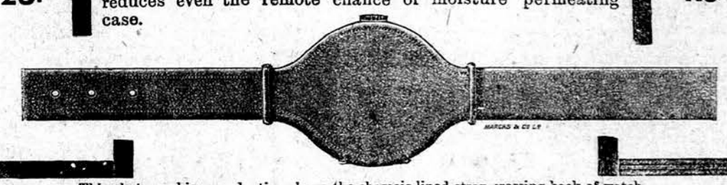
LIGHT. COMPACT. COMFORTABLE. NO METAL NEXT THE SKIN.

NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10 % Discount for Cash or V.P.P. Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.

WRIST WEAR IN WATCHES DIRECT FROM ITS PIONEERS IN INDIA.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are not only constructed specially to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to, but they are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their extensive recognition. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair-spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. We guarantee the timekeeping accuracy and durability of these watches. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10 % Discount for Cash or V. P. P. Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.



This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Watch and Clock Catalogue on Application.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder form.) The Ideal Food for all ages. Untouched by hand—no bacteria—pure and sweet, a real feed.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S stands pre-eminent in its power of enabling the system to resist disease and in building up and strengthening the constitution—invaluable during convalescence or during illness.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

FOR THE HAIR.

110 YEARS SUCCESS.

Preserves, Restores, Nourishes it more effectually than any other preparation; Prevents Greyness, Cures Scurf; Promotes a luxuriant Growth of Hair; Invaluable for children's Hair; GOLDEN COLOUR for fair or grey Hairs. Sizes, 3s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., sold by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Without the use of this valuable preparation the Hair becomes Dry, Harsh, Thin and Brittle; no other preparation produces such a Beautiful and Glossy appearance of the Hair.

Digitized by Google from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other harmful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep: allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/½, 2/9, 4/6.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, SIMLA, AND POONA.

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Reg'd

Is unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D., *Physician to the Westminster Hospital.*

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL, *Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.*

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S., *Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.*

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognised; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT, *Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."*

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

OUR REPUTATION IS GREATER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER FIRM OF CYCLE AND MOTOR DEALERS IN INDIA.

Our ability to sell such Cycles, Motor Cycles, & Cars as the use of which is guaranteed to give every satisfaction is well known.

You can therefore invest in any of our Cycles, Motor Cycles & Cars with perfect confidence.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE, DE DION BOUTON, RENAULT, HUMBER ROVER & SIX CYLINDER STANDARD CARS;

Humber, Motosacoche and Wearwell Motor Cycles;

AND

Sunbeam, Humber, Singer, Wearwell & Kaiser-i-Hind Cycles.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,

YORK BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

TOILETS.

Hair Douch	... ...
Lime Juice Glycerine	... ...
Eau-De Cologne	... ...
Musk Lavender	... ...
High Class Dentrifice	... ...

Justice Chundra Madhav Ghose, Late Judge of the Calcutta High Court, writes:—

I have used some of the Scents, especially the "Bahar" and a Hair Oil, prepared by the Alembic Chemical Works, Bombay, and it affords me great pleasure to say that they are excellent. The Company deserves every encouragement at the hands of the public.

(Sd.) CHUNDRA MADHAV GHOSE.

Calcutta, 14th March, 1907.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., KALBADEVI. BOMBAY.

THE RELIANCE WATCH COMPANY'S

SPLENDID OFFER

THE "REX."

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME SPECIAL REDUCTION IN THE "REX"

The most popular Keyless Lever Watches in India.

Guaranteed for 3 years and made in four sizes.

The Special Railway Guard Watch

22" Size Keyless lever. Rs.

In Nickel Silver Case, Screw Joint case dust and Waterproof 15

The Railway Guard Watch.

19" Size Keyless lever. Rs.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 9
" Black oxidised steel " " 10
" Sterling Silver " " " 16
" " " Hunter 18
" " " Half Hunter 20

Medium Size.

In Nickel Silver case, Open face 10
" Black oxidised steel " " 11
" Sterling Silver " " " 16
" " " Hunting 18
" " " Half Hunting 20

Small Size.

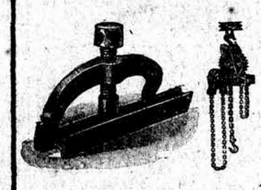
In Nickel Silver case, Open face 11
" Black oxidised steel " " 12
" Sterling Silver " " " 16
" " " " Hunting ... 19
" " " " Half Hunting... 20

Don't miss a chance, never before offered, but call and see for yourself, the latest arrival.

A Limited number only will be sold at the above prices as an Advertisement to prove the quality of THE "REX."

THE RELIANCE WATCH Co., HORNBY ROAD. BOMBAY.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralyses, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORHŒA, STERLITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellbes—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by Harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs. 13-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.

For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 2 days, Rs. 6-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 20 days, Rs. 10.

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-aches, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, month diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 8-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or water for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGE the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Protracted Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSNTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8 8-8.

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. PALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Banares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial, ... 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on top, Re 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

SANTAL MIDY

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

ELECTRICAL, MECHANICAL AND MOTOR CAR ENGINEERS,

WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

1910 MODEL.

Remarkable Hill Climber and Winner of important Races and Reliability Trials.

Motor Accessories at moderate prices.

Second hand Motor Cars bought and sold on commission.

Repairs to all types of Motor Cars undertaken.

TRAINING OF CHAUFFEURS A SPECIALITY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES WORCESTER SAUCES AND VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR

Shem-el-Nessim

An Inspiration in Perfume

(of all Chemists & Perfumers)

J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.,

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the New Edition of our Catalogue Watches, showing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers

G. A. CHARPIE & CO. BOMBAY.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO., Birmingham, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette, Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMER & Co., 86 Fenchurch Street, London E. C.